DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF EAST LIVERPOOL. Diver

The Acknowledged



Bargain Givers

of East Liverpool.

This Week

We will dispose of the following:

One lot of Fine Dress Ginghams at 10 cts. per yard; reduced from 25 cts.

One lot of Best Apron Ginghams, reduced to 5 cts. per yard.

One lot of Flannelettes, suitable for Tea Gowns, Night Dresses and Children's wear, 15 ct. values, reduced to 8 cts. per yard.

One lot (25 dozen) Men's Unlaundried Shirts, best 50 ct. values, reduced

Remnants at half price in all departments.

Novelties for Fall, 1896, now in and more coming.

THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

Fifth and Diamond.

Three Entrances. C. C. BEYMER, Mgr.

We are Busily AUGUST BARGAINS Campaign.

E are cleaning up everything in the line of Summer Goods, preparatory to opening our Fall Campaign.

At 9 cents a yard, in our Wash Goods department, you get your choice of a line of Wash Goods that formerly sold from 15c to 25c a yard. This is only one of many bargains to be had in every department.

One dollar easily buys two dollars' worth of Summer Dry Goods It will pay you to come around and see what we are offering. This will be our last call on Summer Goods.

New Fall Dress Goods:

Are being received daily, and we invite you to call and get posted in the new styles. When you get ready to buy, we know where you will buy your new fall dress; it will be at

The Boston Store,

A. S. YOUNG, 138 and 140 F:fth Street. East Liverpool, Ohio.

THE STORY OF A CABLE

How the Long Strings of Steel Will be Made.

TWENTY-EIGHT HUNDRED WIRES

ing a fairy story if the real work was be filled. laid before him in words. You know we have first to prepare the dead men. as we all call the heavy anchors planted on the river bank. These are the supports for the ends of the cable. They are each made of four upright and six horizontal timbers, 12x12, and 18 feet heard the reports of the various comlong. They are planked on both sides with heavy two-inch planks, and well bolted together with the best iron obtainable. Then they are sunk into the ground 12 feet, and made to stand a tremendous strain. The timber is yellow pine, hemlock and oak, and there are three dead men at each end of the ground allotted for our task. They contain enough material, if it was sawed into commercial lumber, to build and it was decided to have two bands in a house or barn larger than any you have the procession. Matters are moving in Columbiana county, and when the labor of making them is considered, are ises to be greater than ever.

"When the dead men are in place we begin the actual work of making the The number of men employed is not large, for we can only do a given amount of labor at one time. The bridge proper is 1,455 long, and the cables will each be of 200, and the miles. When the bridge is completed possible he ran, while Owens gave these strands will be formed into the cable, and will bear an enormous weight. to say the boys will be more careful in The wire is made of the toughest and the future. strongest steel known to science, and is calculated to withstand the action of the elements for many years. We name Miss Aggle Owen Is a Patriotic Young the wire by the number it requires when placed side by side to make an inch, and and have a little to spare. In making and each one must stand a small matter of 2,100 tons before it is considered strong enough to bear the strain.

"Stretching the cable will be an inter- Logan. esting sight to those persons who realize the vast amount of strength tied up in an engine. We have already put one wire across the river, but that is only a very small part of the 2,800 that are to follow. The cable will be made in strands of 200 wires each. When four of these are finished one of those small engines, capable of great power yet looking anything but a giant, will be fastened to them by a lighter wire, and the steam will be turned on. The four strands will be stretched over each tower, and anchored on the big abutments. Then the remaining strands will be placed in position, and as far as we are concerned the bridge will be done. Of course there will be any quantity of work to do after the cables are stretched, but that will be done by another department.

"It is hard to tell the length of time required to make the cable, but if I am the cables.'

be unrolled on Monday morning.

CHANGED HANDS.

The East End Pottery Sold to E. J. Ower

The announcement is made that E. J. A Peculiar Case Found Its Way Owen and Augustus Trinle have purchased the East End pottery, and will operate it with a full force.

The plant was built during the strike, \$1,170 in money and work and an acre of ground being donated by citizens. Will Keep the Bridge From Falling Into The stockholders were Sampson Turnthe River-They Weigh 336,000 Pounds | bull, Augustus Trinle, James Shaw, A. and if Put Together Would Be 800 Miles | Shaw, S. Turnbull, and J. M. Melius, and for various reasons pottery never paid. There have Few people have the slightest concep- been efforts and counter efforts to pended in the construction of a bridge yesterday evening, when the deal was such as that being built across the river, closed. The consideration is private, and in no better way can it be explained but the entire stock was absorbed by the than in telling the story of the cable as new owners. Mr. Owen will leave the it was given the News Review by F. H. position of manager at the Mountford Leaf, the engineer in charge of this part pottery within two weeks, and will look after the business management of the "We have been almost four weeks East End. Mr. Trinle will be superinpreparing to make the cables," said Mr. tendent. The gentlemen are practical Leaf, "and we hope to have all things potters and can not but be successful. in readiness to begin bright and early The ware made at the plant has always next Monday morning. It is a big job, been of an excellent grade, and this will in fact so large that the person not ini- be maintained and if possible improved. live on the Wellsville road near the tiated into the mysteries of bridge build. At present the plant is only running ing would think twice before he could with a small force, but when the new convince himself that he was not hear- management takes hold every place will

TOMORROW.

Sports Committee of Labor Day Will Make Arrangements Known,

Trades council discussed matters pertaining to Labor Day last night, and mittees who are actively engaged in the work. Sports committee said the members have been soliciting prizes from the business men, and have met with gratifying success. They will announce the events, where entries will be received, and the list of prizes tomorrow. William Ruhe, the well known glassworker, was made chief marshal of the parade, along nicely, and the celebration prom-

WHIPPED HIS TORMENTORS. One Boy Would Not Allow Imposi-

A fight occurred in Paradise alley last evening about 9 o'clock. A crowd of boys had been throwing grapes when 1,515, the extra length being accounted they hit the wrong man in the person of for in the distance over the tops of the Fred Owens, who promptly slapped towers. What is technically known as Jack Robinson and offered to whip any No. 8 wire will be used, and there are two of the crowd. His offer was ac-1,400 wires in each cable. These are cepted by Timmy Stapleton and Robinson, and they repaired to the alley to bridge builder calls them strands. To fight it out. Stapleton was thrown on make these the men will each walk 207 his head and began to cry. As soon as Robinson a good thrashing. It is safe

A M'KINLEY PARTY.

Unique invitations have been received calculation shows there will be just 800 here for a McKinley party to be given by miles of the size we use in the two Miss Aggie Owen, daughter of Will cables, or if stretched in an air line it Owen, the well known traveler of the would reach almost from East Liverpool | East Palestine pottery. The invitation to Bryan's home in Nebraska. If it was is a plain card, but in one corner is possible to put it on scales, it would tip neatly tied a bunch of red, white and the beam at something like 168 tons, blue ribbon of the finest texture, and the announcement is made that Miss Owen the cables our tests are accurate, will entertain at a McKinley party. Among those from this city who will attend are Miss Nellie Allison, Miss Osie Daniels, Charley Weaver and Robert

TRUTH AT A PREMIUM.

Alliance Can't Stick to the Plain Un-

East Liverpool people will appreciate the following from the Alliance Critic, and smile broadly:

"A new Bryan silver club has just been organized at East Liverpool, with Hon. A. H. Clark, a life long friend and supporter of McKinley, as chairman of the new club. On accepting the presiding of the organization, Mr. Clark made an eloquent and stirring address in favor of the white metal. The club set sails with a large and enthusiastic number of members.'

THEY SHUDDER.

The Elks Had a Narrow Escape on the

It leaked out today that the excursion not mistaken we will have our work train of the Eiks had a narrow escape completed before the Rochester people at Rochester last Saturday evening. are ready. They are now working on The train was in West Rochester when laden coaches.

CUT A CHILD'S DRESS

to Police Court.

ELMER FLOWERS WAS ARRESTED

He Got Bail and the Complainant Failed to Appear at the Hearing-Efforts Made to Settle-Police Thought They Had a

tion of the vast amount of energy ex- buy or sell, but nothing developed until noon the law had at last overtaken Should the individual who has made himself cordially hated in the city by cutting the dresses of women and girls when they were found in crowds.

> son late in the afternoon, and the man was Elmer Flowers, a presser residing on Fifth street. The happening leading to the capture occurred yesterday morning. and the victim was a seven-year-old girl. Ethel is the only daughter of Mr. court house this afternoon. and Mrs. Edward Andrews, and they watering trough. The father is employed at the Kenilworth brick plant. opposite Wellsville, and is a good citizen. Ethel was yesterday morning sent by her mother to the Kountz store, a short when near the child, and approaching her with a smile, asked for a piece of her dress. She was frightened, but The man then produced an ordinary the suit was brought." pocket knife, and cut a long slit in the child's dress. He continued to ply the knife until one side of the garment was cut away. Meantime the little one was crying, and the man attempted to silence her by offering her ten cents. As soon as she was free the child ran home, and the man, mounting his wheel, made away. When the child reached home she told her mother of the happening, and together they started for the store. They met the man, and the child at once recognized him. The mother at once notified her husband, and a complaint

was entered before Mayor Gilbert. Flowers stated when arrested that there was a mistake, and the child had evidently seen some other person who looked like him. He gave bond for \$100. and the hearing was set for this morning at 10 o'clock. Mrs. Andrews and her daughter identified him as the man last night, and as this became known through the city the arrest caused a sensation. When the time for the hearing his own recognizance. It was learned this afternoon that all parties interested were endeavoring to settle. Many people believe Flowers is not the man wanted.

ROBBED HIS FATHER.

A Youthful Spendthrift Was About

A family residing on Avondale street have been missing various sums of money during the past few weeks, and they determined to find the guilty person. Yesterday the father of the household was deeply pained to catch his son in the act of taking \$20 from a drawer. The lad confessed he was the culprit, and said he had taken in all amounts aggregating \$40. This assertion is probably correct, as his companions say he was always liberally supplied with money. The father, it is thought, will have his thieving son sent to the Lancaster reform school.

FIEND MARLATT

Had an opportunity to Kill Govenor Bushnell.

A special from Columbus contains the following:

"Ira Marlatt, the Mahoning county fiend, serving a life sentence in the penitentiary, was taken out of the dungeon today and cleaned up and two more wicked looking knives were found in his cell. It is now known that he had them on Thursday when Gov. Bushnell visited him and the wonder is that he did not try to kill the govenor, as he has everyone else who has ever gone into his dungeon. It is as yet an unsolved mys-

tery how he obtains these weapons." APPOINTED A COMMITTEE.

The Association Will Soon Transform the George Building.

The board of directors of the Young Men's Christian association met last the Chicago limited was due, and no night and appointed a committee comvigilance when up in the air. He has more, and the heavy engine would have torium on the second floor. The canwere continued.

SUED FOR THOUSANDS.

Treasurer Cameron Wants General Riley Lisbon, Aug. 27.-[Special.]-Treasu-

rer Cameron this morning filed a suit in common pleas court against Gen. J. W. Riley, of Wellsville, in which he asks \$35,592.39. The amount, it is claimed. is due the county for taxes, and General Riley has refused to pay. Of the sum \$32,356.72 makes up taxes assessed for personal property during the past five years, and \$3,235.67 is the 10 per cent The police believed vesterday after- penalty allowed by the law. case he will get the last named amount. It is understood here that General Riley will make a vigorous de-The arrest was made by Chief John- fense on the ground that the possessions upon which Auditor Harvey assessed the amount does not belong to him, but was merely placed in his hands for invest-

> General Riley was seen by the NEWS REVIEW this afternoon, and said:

"Yes, I have heard of the suit This money is not my own. In fact, they have charged me with everything on distance from home, and was tripping the record in my name, and in all it along the road when she met a man on would amount to something like a milla bicycle. The stranger dismounted ion. The property was given me as an attorney, and I don't see how I can tell the names of owners unless the court succeeded in stammering a refusal, compels me. It was to bring this about

FELL OFF A LADDER.

Ollie Wright Dropped Thirty-six Feet and Still Lives.

Ollie Wright fell thirty-six feet at Ohioville yesterday, but strange to relate he escaped without serious injuries. Wright was climbing the ladder of ar oil derrick, and had almost reached the top when a rung he had grasped, gave way. Wright fell backwards, and in the descent turned two somersaults and narrowly missed striking a companion who was ascending the ladder. He struck the ground on his side, and was rendered insensible for some time. He recovered, and it was found no bones were broken, although the body was covered with many bruises. His escape from serious injury and perhaps death is miraculous.

NO DIVIDENDS.

But an Owner of Warwick China Stock Must Pay Taxes.

imposition of the tax inquisitor will appreciate the feelings of a Monroe county man who owns some stock in the Warwick China company of Wheeling. Since the concern was not located in the state he did not think his stock was taxable in Ohio, and failed to return it. The inquisitor waited until he could add the 50 per cent penalty and the county treasurer could claim his five per cent. and then demanded payment. As the stock does not pay dividends, the owner looks upon it as a losing investment. The inquisitor demands payment for six years.

WILL NOT WIN.

Bryan Will be Unable to Carry His Own

Richard Manor, who but recently returned from a stay of a week in Omaha. where he attended the session of the Christian union, met a well informed man while in Nebraska. The gentle. It dashed through the alley to Sixth man resides in the city where William street, and then took to the sidewalk. J. Bryan lives, and could speak intelligently on the situation. He said get away fell, but was not hurt. The Mr. Bryan would not only fail to carry the state, but he could not carry his own

NOT MANY PRESENT.

Manufacturers Did Not Turn Out In Large

The meeting of the manufacturers last evening to consider the matter of establishing a laboratory here was not largely the five-year-old daughter of D. H. Frew, attended, and another meeting will prob- editor of the Lisbon Journal, was horriably be held soon. Mr. Thomas was bly, perhaps fatally, burned this mornpresent, and explained the advantages to ing. With a number of other little ones, be derived from the system. Those she was playing with matches, and her present were favorably impressed with dress was fired. The blaze completely what they heard, and probabilities are a enveloped her, and before help arrived laboratory will be built here.

RECHABITE REUNION.

All the Old Members Will Be Given a

Good Time. Every possible arrangement has been

made to make the reunion of the Recha-Mr. Leaf is an old bridge builder of orders had been sent out to either train. posed of S. T. Herbert, C. T. Hard and bites to be held on Monday evening a Morley's court this morning against long experience, and his work has taken The error was discovered in time to send Oliver Vodrey to secure plans and speci-success, and it will not be the fault of Thomas Marrow for \$4.25, balance due him to all parts of the country. He has out a flagman from the excursion train, fications toward making the George the committee having the affair in on account. The case will be heard Satgrown accustomed to dizzy heights and and the limited was stopped a few feet building a first class Young Meu's Chris- charge if this result is not obtained. urday morning. perilous positions, but never relaxes his from the rear coach. A few minutes tian association structure, with an audiganization, but were connected with it his force ready, and the first reels will gone crashing through a dozen heavily vassing committee reported progress and at one time, with many friends, are cordially invited to attend.

BEHIND CLOSED DOORS

The Board of Education Settled Those Notes.

INTEREST PAID UNTIL JANUARY

On the Old Paper Held by the Banks. New Notes Renewed For Four Months. It Was All Done In Less Than Half an Hour In Executive Session.

A brief but business like session of the board of education was held last evening, and it required less than half an hour to unravel the financial tangle.

President McGraw, Clerk Norris, Mr. Vodrey, Mr. Stevenson and Mrs. Watson were present when the meeting was commenced, and no time was lost in preliminaries. Newspaper men were pleasantly but firmly informed that the board were only talking over a few ment. The suit was the talk of the little matters that needed attention, and were only for the ear of the members. The door was closed, and the proeting continued. Those troublesome notes were soon disposed of by a motion to pay the interest on the old notes to J. n. 1, of next year, and renew the new paper for four months. When this action was settled the board adjourned. Mr. McClain was not at the meeting.

The action of the board meets with the approval of the banks, and the trouble that has caused so many long sessions is at an end, at least for the present. It places the business on a basis that it will cause no mere annoyance, and the work of looki. g after the schools can go on.

A SORROWFUL STORY

Is Told by a Salem Woman In a Petition For Divorce.

LISBON, Aug. 27. - [Special] - A most sorrowful story told in a petition for divorce, was filed here last evening. Not quite two years ago John Fitzpatrick, superintendent of the labor department of the Salem nail mill, and Miss Rilla Jones, the daughter of Attorney Jones, were married. She claims he has been drunk for days at a time, and associated with the lowest and most degraded of the criminal class of Salem, often bringing them to his home. Kate Marshall is mentioned prominently in the petition, and the husband is accused of having driven his wife and child from their home by threats of violence. They have one child, a daughter six months

GOING FOR A FORTUNE.

Those people who have suffered the G. M. Adam Has Important Business In the West.

G. M. Adam will go to St. Paul next Saturday for the purpose of claiming the share of his wife in 300 acres of land. It is situated within 25 miles of St. Paul, and was originally the property of her father. Recently a railroad was built through the land, and a town now occupies 80 acres of the farm. The value of the land has increased wonderfully, and it is now worth a small fortune. Mrs. Adam and a sister are the only heirs, and because of a technicality have been unable to secure

ALONG THE SIDEWALK

Dashed Postman Bevington's Frightened

Postman Bevington and his horse are pefore the public again. The horse was left standing in the alley near the First Presbyterian church, and decided to run. A lady saw it coming and in trying to horse continued its mad flight across Broadway and up Forest street to Walnut, where it fell. It lost a little skin off its nose, but was otherwise uninjured.

PLAYED WITH MATCHES.

Now Little Helen Frew Is Very Close to

LISBON, Aug. 27.-[Special]-Helen, she was almost burned to death. Her body and arms are in awful condition, and it is feared the little one inhaled the

Entered Suit.

To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Norris, of Basil avenue—a daughter.

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ELMER FLOWERS WAS ARRESTED

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APPOINTED A COMMITTEE.

The board of directors of the Young are ready. They are now working on The train was in West Rochester when Men's Christian association met last the Chicago limited was due, and no night and appointed a committee comwere continued.

SUED FOR THOUSANDS.

Treasurer Cameron Wants General Rile to Pay a Big Bill.

rer Cameron this morning filed a suit in common pleas court against Gen. J. W Riley, of Wellsville, in which he asks \$35,592.39. The amount, it is claimed, is due the county for taxes, and General Riley has refused to pay. Of the sum \$32,356.72 makes up taxes assessed for personal property during the past five years, and \$3,235.67 is the 10 per cent The police believed vesterday after- penalty allowed by the law. case he will get the last named amount. It is understood here that General Riley will make a vigorous defense on the ground that the possessions upon which Auditor Harvey assessed the amount does not belong to him, but was merely placed in his hands for investment. The suit was the talk of the court house this afternoon.

General Riley was seen by the NEWS

REVIEW this afternoon, and said: "Yes, I have heard of the suit This money is not my own. In fact, they have charged me with everything on the record in my name, and in all it along the road when she met a man on would amount to something like a millattorney, and I don't see how I can tell the names of owners unless the court mittees who are actively engaged in the succeeded in stammering a refusal. compels me. It was to bring this about basis that it will cause no mere an-

FELL OFF A LADDER. Ollie Wright Dropped Thirty-six Feet and

Ollie Wright fell thirty-six feet at Ohioville yesterday, but strange to relate he escaped without serious injuries. Wright was climbing the ladder of ar oil derrick, and had almost reached the top when a rung he had grasped, gave way. Wright fell backwards, and ir They met the man, and the child at once the descent turned two somersaults and recognized him. The mother at once narrowly missed striking a companion notified her husband, and a complaint who was ascending the ladder. He

struck the ground on his side, and was rendered insensible for some time. He recovered, and it was found no bones were broken, although the body was covered with many bruises. His escape

miraculous. NO DIVIDENDS. But an Owner of Warwick China Stock

Must Pay Taxes. Those people who have suffered the preciate the feelings of a Monroe county man who owns some stock in the Warwick China company of Wheeling. state he did not think his stock was tax-

able in Ohio, and failed to return it. The inquisitor waited until he could add the 50 per cent penalty and the county treasurer could claim his five per cent and then demanded payment. As the stock does not pay dividends, the owner money during the past few weeks, and looks upon it as a losing investment.

WILL NOT WIN.

Bryan Will be Unable to Carry His Own

Richard Manor, who but recently returned from a stay of a week in Omaha. where he attended the session of the Christian union, met a well informed gently on the situation. He said Mr. Bryan would not only fail to carry the state, but he could not carry his own

NOT MANY PRESENT.

Manufacturers Did Not Turn Out In Large

The meeting of the manufacturers last evening to consider the matter of estabcell. It is now known that he had them lishing a laboratory here was not largely the five-year-old daughter of D. H. Frew, attended, and another meeting will prob- editor of the Lisbon Journal, was horriably be held soon. Mr. Thomas was bly, perhaps fatally, burned this mornpresent, and explained the advantages to ing. With a number of other little ones, be derived from the system. Those she was playing with matches, and her present were favorably impressed with dress was fired. The blaze completely what they heard, and probabilities are a enveloped her, and before help arrived laboratory will be built here.

RECHABITE REUNION.

All the Old Members Will Be Given a

Every possible arrangement has been made to make the reunion of the Recha-Mr. Leaf is an old bridge builder of orders had been sent out to either train. posed of S. T. Herbert, C. T. Hard and bites to be held on Monday evening a Morley's court this morning against long experience, and his work has taken The error was discovered in time to send Oliver Vodrey to secure plans and speci-success, and it will not be the fault of Thomas Marrow for \$4.25, balance due him to all parts of the country. He has out a flagman from the excursion train, fications toward making the George the committee having the affair in on account. The case will be heard Satgrown accustomed to dizzy heights and and the limited was stopped a few feet building a first class Young Meu's Chris- charge if this result is not obtained. urday morning. perilous positions, but never relaxes his from the rear coach. A few minutes tian association structure, with an audivigilance when up in the air. He has more, and the heavy engine would have torium on the second floor. The canhis force ready, and the first reels will gone crashing through a dozen heavily vassing committee reported progress and at one time, with many friends, are cordially invited to attend.

BEHIND CLOSED DOORS

Lisbon, Aug. 27.—[Special.]—Treasu- The Board of Education Settled Those Notes.

INTEREST PAID UNTIL JANUARY

On the Old Paper Held by the Banks. It Was All Done In Less Than Half an Hour In Executive Session.

A brief but business like session of the board of education was held last evening, and it required less than half an hour to unravel the financial tangle.

President McGraw, Clerk Norris, Mr. Vodrey, Mr. Stevenson and Mrs. Watson were present when the meeting was commenced, and no time was lost in preliminaries. Newspaper men were pleasantly but firmly informed that the board were only talking over a few little matters that needed attention, and were only for the ear of the members. The door was closed, and the proeting continued. Those troublesome notes were soon disposed of by a motion to pay the interest on the old notes to J. n. 1, of next year, and renew the new paper for four months. When this action was settled the board adjourned.

Mr. McClain was not at the meeting. The action of the board meets with the approval of the banks, and the trouble that has caused so many long sessions is at an end, at least for the present. It places the business on a noyance, and the work of looki. g after the schools can go on.

A SORROWFUL STORY

LISBON, Aug. 27. - [Special] - A most sorrowful story told in a petition for divorce, was filed here last evening. Not quite two years ago John Fitzpatrick, superintendent of the labor department of the Salem nail mill, and Miss Rilla Jones, the daughter of Attorney Jones, were married. She chains he has been drank for days at a time, and associated with the lowest and most degraded of the criminal class of Salem, often bringing them to his home. Kate Marshall is mentioned prominently in the petition, and the husband is accused from serious injury and perhaps death is of having driven his wife and child from their home by threats of violence. They have one child, a daughter six months

GOING FOR A FORTUNE

G. M. Adam will go to St. Paul next Saturday for the purpose of claiming the share of his wife in 300 acres of land. Since the concern was not located in the It is situated within 25 miles of St. Paul, and was originally the property of her father. Recently a railroad was built through the land, and a town now occupies 80 acres of the farm. The value of the land has increased wonderfully, and it is now worth a small fortune. Mrs. Adam and a sister are the only heirs, and because of a technicality have been unable to secure possession.

ALONG THE SIDEWALK

Dashed Postman Bevington's Frightened

Postman Bevington and his horse are before the public again. The horse was left standing in the alley near the First Presbyterian church, and decided to run. man while in Nebraska. The gentle. It dashed through the alley to Sixth man resides in the city where William street, and then took to the sidewalk. J. Bryan lives, and could speak intelli. A lady saw it coming and in trying to get away fell, but was not hurt. The horse continued its mad flight across Broadway and up Forest street to Walnut, where it fell. It lost a little skin off its nose, but was otherwise uninjured.

PLAYED WITH MATCHES.

Now Little Helen Frew Is Very Close to

LISBON, Aug. 27.-[Special]-Helen. she was almost burned to death. Her body and arms are in awful condition, and it is feared the little one inhaled the

To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Norris, of Basil avenue—a daughter.

The News Review. LEADING DAILY OF COLUMBIANA COUNTY

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By the Week.....





REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President, WILLIAM MCKINLEY, Of Ohio.

For Vice President, GARRET A. HOBART, Of New Jersey.

For Electors at Large, ISAAC F. MACK, ALBERT C. DOUGLASS. For Secretary of State, CHARLES KINNEY.

For Judge of Surreme Court, MARSHALL J. WILLIAMS For Member of Board of Public Works, FRANK HUFFMAN.

For Congress, ROBERT W. TAYLER.

For Judge of the Circuit Court, J. B. BURROWS.

For Judge of Common Pleas Court, For Probate Judge,

J. C. BOONE. For Clerk of Courts JOHN S. M'NUTT. For Recorder, ED. M. CROSSER. CHRIS. BOWMAN For Infirmary Director L. C. HOOPES. JOHN L. STRAUGHN.

IF THE pulse of the silver market is any indication, the free coinage people are going to get an awful thrashing in November.

MAJOR MCKINLEY will never know a more earnest and honest testimonial of regard than will be his lot when the Ohio editors call upon him next month

OVER in Holmes county, where tin cups were sold for a dollar apiece to convince the enterprising farmers that the McKinley tariff was a mistake, the people will vote for free silver

This campaign of education we heard the silver people talk so much about not less than a month ago seems to be misnomer. Mr. Bryan can not argue his position from facts, and fills his speeches with appeals to class prejudice and misstatements.

THE city council of Atlanta, Ga., has passed a resolution asking the removal of the United States government business from Washington to that city as the first official act of congress after the inauguration of Mr. Bryan. The News REVIEW does not believe it is violating any confidence when it says that the council has been advised not to hold its breath until the resolution is adopted by the senate and house of representatives

M'KINLEY'S LETTER.

No sensible person can read the mag nificent letter of William McKinley ac cepting the Republican nomination without feeling that he has long since outgrown the garments of the professional politician, and stands out in the habiliments of the great statesman. He stands as squarely and firmly upon the St. Louis platform as it is possible for any member of his party, and there is no mincing of words as he speaks of finance and financial policy. He shows the danger of the silver craze, and points out the precarious position in which the advocates of free coinage have been placed. He deals with protection as he alone can, and his declaration that this great principle united with honest money is the only basis for prosperity, will find a responsive echo in the heart of every man who loves the Republic Bimetallism can not be secured by independent action on our part, he says, and his statement is well borne out by the events of the past. When taken as a whole, the letter is found to contain that pare patriotic sentiment which stands out in glowing brilliancy against the prejudicial appeals and anarchistic utterances of his political opponents. He promises to carry out the principles of the Republican party, and it will be generally conceded that Mr. McKinley is a man of his word. What more can the

His Formal Acceptance of Republican Nomination.

THREE QUESTIONS AT ISSUE.

ound Money, Protection and Reciprocity Advocated-Says the Declaration For Unlimited, Irredeemable Paper Money His Opponents' Most Dangerous Planks.

CANTON, O., Aug. 27 .- The formal letter of Major McKinley accepting the Republican nomination for the presidency reads as follows:

To Hon. John M. Thurston and Others, Mem-bers of the Notification Committee of the Republican National Convention:

GENTLEMEN-In pursuance of the prom ise made to your committee when notified of my nomination as the Republican can-didate for president, I beg to submit this formal acceptance of that high honor, and to consider in detail questions at issue in the pending campaign. Perhaps this



WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

might be considered unnecessary in view of my remarks on that occasion and those I have made to delegations that have visited me since the St. Louis convention, but in view of the momentous importance of the proper settlement of the issues pre sented on our future prosperity and standing as a nation, and considering only the welfare and happiness of our people, I could not be content to omit again calling attention to the questions which in my opinion vitally affect our strength and po-sition among the governments of the world, and our morality, integrity and world, and our morality, integrity and patriotism as citizens of that republic which for a century past has been the best hope of the world and the inspiration of mankind. We must not now prove false to our own high standards in government, nor unmindful of the noble example and wise precepts of the fathers, or of the confidence and trust which our conduct in the past has always inspired.

The Free Coinage of Silver.

For the first time since 1868, if ever be fore, there is presented to the American people this year a clear and direct issue as to our monetary system, of vast importance in its effects, and upon the right settlement of which rests largely the finan cial honer and prosperity of the country.

It is proposed by one wing of the Democratic party and its allies, the People's and Silver parties, to inaugurate the free and nnlimited coinage of silver by independent action on the part of the United States at a ratio of 13 ourses of silver to lower ent action on the part of the United States at a ratio of 13 ounces of silver to 1 ounce of gold. The mere declaration of this purpose is a menace to our financial and industrial interests and has already created universal alarm. It involves great peril to the credit and business of the country, a peril so grave that conservative men everywhere are breaking away from their old party associations and uniting with other patriotic citizens in emphatic protest against the platform of the Demogratic national convention as an assault oratic national convention as an assault upon the faith and honor of the govern-ment and the welfare of the people. We have had few questions in the lifetime of the republic more serious than the one thus presented.

No Benefit to Labor.

The character of the money which shall neasure our values and exchanges and ettle our balances with one another and with the nations of the world, is of such primary importance, and so far reaching with the nations of the world, is of such primary importance, and so far reaching in its consequences as to call for the most painstaking investigation, and, in the end a sober and unprejudiced judgment at the polls. We must not be misled by phrases, nor deluded by false theories. Free silver would not mean that silver dollars were to be freely had without cost of labor. It would mean the free use of the mints of the United States for the few who are owners of silver bullion, but would make silver coin no freer to the many who are engaged in other enterprises. It would not make labor easier, the hours of labor shorter or the pay better. It would not make farming less laborious or more profitable. It would not start a factory or make a demand for an additional day's labor. It would create no new occupations. It would add nothing to the comfort of the masses, the capital of the people or the wealth of the nation. It seeks to introduce a new measure of value, but would add no value to the thing measured. It would not conserve values. On the contrary, it would derange all existing values. It would not restore business cofidence, but its direct effect would be to destroy the little which yet remains.

The meaning of the coinage plank adopted at Chicago is that anyone may take a quantity of silver bullion, now take a quantity of silver bullion, now worth 53 cents, to the mints of the United States, have it coined at the expense of the government and receive for it a silver dollar which shall be legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private. The owner of the silver bullion would get the silver dollar. It would belong to him and to nobody else. Other people would get it only by their labor, the products of their land, or something of value. The bullion owner, on the basis of present value, would receive the silver dollar for 53 cents worth of silver, and other people would be required to receive it as a full dollar in the payment of debts. The government would get nothing from the transaction. It would bear the expense of coining the silver and the community would suffer loss by its use.

We have coined since 1878 mare than 00,000,000 of silver dollars, which are 400,000,000 of silver dollars, which are maintained by the government at parity with gold, and are a full legal tender for the payment of debts, public and private. How are the silver dollars now in use different from those which would be in use under free coinage? They are now to be of the same weight and fineness; they are to bear the same stamp of the government. Why would they not be of the same value? I answer: The silver dollars now in use were coined on account of the government and not for private account or gain,

we have. The government bought the silver bullion at its market value and coined it into silver dollars.

Having exclusive control of the mintage, it only coins what it can hold at a parity with gold. The profit, representing the difference between the commercial value of the silver bullion and the face value of the silver dollar, goes to the government for the benefit of the people. The government bought the silver bullion contained in the silver dollar at very much less than its coinage value. It paid it out to its creditors, and put it in circulation among the people at its face value of 100 cents, or a full dollar. It required the people to accept it as a legal tender and is thus morally bound to maintain it at a parity with gold, which was then, as now, the recognized standard with us, and the most enlightened nations of the world. The government having issued and circulated the silver dollar, it must in honor protect the holder from less. This obligation it has so far sacredly kept. Not only is there a moral obligation but there is a legal obligation, expressed in public statute to maintain the parity.

They Could Not Be Kept at Par.

They Could Not Be Kept at Par.

These dollars, in the particulars I have named, are not the same as the dollars which would be issued under free coinage. They would be the same in form, but different in value. The government would have no part in the transaction, except to coin the silver builion into dollars. It would share in no part of the profit. It would take upon itself no obligation. It would not put the dollars into circulation. It could only get them as any citizen would get them, by giving something for them. It would deliver them to those who deposited the silver, and its connection with the transaction there ends. Such are the silver dollars which would be issued under free coinage of silver at a ratio of let to 1. Who would then maintain the parity? What would keep them at par with gold? There would be no obligation resting upon the government to do it, and if there were, it would be powerless to do it. The simple truth is we would be driven to a silver basis—to silver monometallism. These dollars, therefore, would stand upon their real value. If the tree and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 ounces of silver to 1 ounce of gold would, as some of its advocates assert, make 55 cents in silver worth 100 cents, and the silver dollar equal to the gold dollar, then we would have no cheaper money than now, and it would be no easier to get. But that such would be the result is against reason, and is contradicted by experience in all times and in all lands.

It means the debasement of our currency to the amount of the difference between the commercial and coin value of the silver dollar, which is ever changing, and the effect would be to reduce property values, entail untold financial loss, destroy confidence, impair the obligations of existing contracts, further impoverish the laborer and producers of the country, create a panic of unparalleled severity and inflict upon trade and commerce a deadly blow. Against any such policy I am unalterably opposed.

Bimetallism.

Bimetallism cannot be secured by indesilver bullion into dollars. would share in no part of the profit. It

Bimetallism.

Bimetallism cannot be secured by inde pendent action on our part. It cannot be obtained by opening our mints to the unlimited coinage of the silver of the world, at a ratio of 16 ounces of silver to ounce of gold, when the commercial ratio is more than 30 ounces of silver to 1 ounce of gold. Mexico and China have tried the experiment. Mexico has free coinage of silver and gold at a ratic slightly in excess of 16½ ounces of silver to one ounce of gold, and while her mints are freely open to both metals at that ratio, not a single dollar in gold bullion is coined and circulated as money. Gold has been driven out of circulation in these countries and they are on a silver basis alone. Until international agreement is had, it is the plain duty of the United States to maintain the gold standard. It is the recognized and sole standard of the great commercial nations of the world, with which we trade more largely than any other. Eighty-four percent of our foreign trade for the fiscal year 1896 was with gold standard countries and our trade with other countries was settled on a gold basis.

We Now Have More Silver Than Gold. ounce of gold, when the commercial

We Now Have More Silver Than Gold. and encourage the concurrent use of both gold and silver as money. Prior to that time there had been 9,000,000 of silver dollars coined in the entire history of the United States, a period of 89 years. This legislation secures the largest use of silver consistent with financial safety and the pledge to maintain its parity with gold. We have today more silver than gold. This has been accomplished at times with grave peril to the public credit. The so-called Sherman law, sought to use all the silver product of the United States for money at its market value. From 1890 to 1893 the government purchased 4,500,000 ounces of silver a month, or 54,000,000 ounces of silver a month, or 54,000,000 ounces a year. This was one-third of the product of the world and practical all of this country's product. It was belived by those who then and now favor free coinage that such use of silver would advance its bullion value to its coinage value, but this expectation was not realized In a few months, notwithstanding the unprecedented market for the silver produced in the United States, the price of silver went down very rapidly, reaching a lower point than ever before. Then, upon the recommendation of President Cleveland, both political parties united in the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law. We cannot with safety engage in further experiments in this direction. time there had been 9,000,000 of silver

The Double Standard. On the 22d of August, 1891, in a public

ddress, I said: we could have an international ratio, which all the leading nations of the world would adopt, and the true relation

world would adopt, and the true relation be fixed between the two metals, and all agree upon the quantity of silver which should constitute a dollar, then silver would be as free and unlimited in its privileges of coinage as gold is today. But that we have not been able to secure, and with the free and unlimited coinage of silver adopted in the United States, at the present ratio, we would be still further removed from an international agreement. We may never be able to secure it if we enter upon the isolated coinage of silver. The double standard implies equality at a ratio, and that equality can only be established by the concurrent law of nations. It was the concurrent law of nations that made the double standard; it will require the concurrent law of nations to reinstate and sustain it."

The Republican party has not been, and is not now, opposed to the use of silver money, as its record abundantly shows. It money, as its record abundantly shows. It has done all that could be done for its increased use, with safety and honor by the United States acting apart from other governments. There are those who think that it has already gone beyond the limit of financial prudence. Surely we can go no further and we must not permit false lights to lure us across the danger line.

More Than Any Other Country, We have much more silver in use the any country in the world except India or China—\$500,000,000 more than Great Britain; \$150,000,300 more than France; \$400,000,000 more than Germany, \$325,000,000 less than India and \$125,000,000 less than

China. The Republican party has de-stared in favor of an international agree-ment, and if elected president, it will be my duty to employ all proper means to promote it. The free coinage of silver in this country would defer, if not defeat, in-ternational bimetallism and until an in-ternational agreement can be had every interest requires us to maintain our pres-ent standard. Independent free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 ounces of silver to 1 ounce of gold would insure the speedy contraction of the volume of our cur-rency. It would drive at least 500,000,000 of gold dollars, which we now have, per-manently from the trade of the country and greatly decrease our per capita circuof gold dollars, which we now have, permanently from the trade of the country and greatly decrease our per capita circulation. It is not proposed by the Ecpublilan party to take from the circulating medium of the country any of the silver we now have. On the contary it is proposed to keep all of the silver money now in circulation on a parity with gold by maintaining the pledge of the government that all of it shail be equal to gold. This has been the unbroken policy of the Republican party since 1878. It has inaugurated no new policy. It will keep in circulation and as good as gold all of the silver and paper money which are now included in the currency of the country. It will maintain their parity. It will preserve their equality in the future as it has always done in the past. It will not consent to put this country on a silver basis, which would inevitably follow independent free coinage at a ratio of 16 to 1. It will oppose the expulsion of gold from our circulation.

Farmers and Laborers Suffer Most.

Farmers and Laborers Suffer Most.

If there is any one thing which should be free from speculation and fluctuation it is the money of a country. It ought never to be the subject of mere partisan conten-tion. When we part with our labor, our tion. When we part with our labor, our products, or our property, we should receive in return money which is as stable and unchanging in value as the honest men can make it. Debasement of the currency means destruction of values. No one suffers so much from cheap money as the farmers and laborers. They are the first to feel its bad effects and the last to recover from them. This has been the uniform experience of all countries, and here, as elsewhere, the poor, and not the rich, are always the greatest sufferers from every attempt to debase our money. It would fall with alarming severity upon investments already made; upon insurance companies and their policy holders; upon savings banks and their depositors; upon building and loan associations and their members; upon the savings of thrift; upon pensioners and their families, and upon wage-earners and the purchasing power of their wages.

Untimited Irredeemable Paper Money.

Unlimited Irredeemable Paper Money. The silver question is not the only issue affecting our money in the pending contest. Not content with urging the free coinage of silver, its strongest champions demand that our paper money shall be is sued directly by the government of the United State. This is the Chicago Democratic declaration. The St. Louis people's declaration is that "our national money shall be issued by the general government only, without the intervention of banks of issue, be full legal tender for the payment of all debts, 'public and private,' and be distributed direct to the people and through lawful disbursements of the government." Thus in addition to the free coinage of the world's silver, we are asked to enter upon an era of unlimited irredeemable peoper currency. The question which was fought out from 1865 to 1879 is thus to be reopened, with all its uncertainties and cheap money experiments of every conceivable form foisted upon us. This indicates a most startling reactionary policy, strangely at variance with every requirement of sound finance; but the declaration shows the spirit and purpose of those who by combined action are contending for the control of the government. Not satisfied with the debasement of our coin which would inevitably follow the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, they would still further degrade our currency and threaten to the public honor by the unlimited issue of an irredemable paper currency. A graver menace to our financial standing and credit could hardly be conceived, every patriotic citizen should be aroused to promptly meet and effectually defeat it.

In the Highest Degree Reprehensible. affecting our money in the pending con-test. Not content with urging the free

In the Highest Degree Reprehensible. It is a cause for painful regret and soliclation more than \$624,000,000 of silver, or its representative. This has been done in the honest effort to give to silver, if possible, the same bullion and coinage which in fact do not exist and are recorded. appeals to passion and prejudice are be-neath the spirit and intelligence of a free appeals to passion and prejudice are be neath the spirit and intelligence of a free people, and should be met with stern rebuke by those they are sought to influence and I believe they will be. Every attempt to array class against class, "the classes against the masses," section against section, labor against capital, "the poor against the rich," or interest against interests in the United States, is in the highest degree reprehensible. It is opposed to the national instinct and interest and should be resisted by every citizen. We are not a nation of classes, but of sturdy, free, independent and honorable people, despising the demagogue and never capitulating to dishonor. This ever recurring effort endangers popular government and is a menace to our liberties. It is not a new campaign device or party appeal. It is as old as government among men, but was never more untimely and unfortunate than now. Washington warned us against it, and Webster said in the senate, in words which I feel are singularly appropriate at this time: "I admonish the people against the object of outcries like these. I admonish every industrious laborer of this country to be on his guard against such delusion. I tell him the attempt is to play his passion against his interest, and to prevail on him, in the name of liberty, to destroy all the fruits of liberty."

Protection of Supreme Importance.

a decisive motive for a candid construction of the conduct of the government in making it; and for a spirit of acquies-cence in the measures for obtaining rev-enue which the public exigencies may at

Animated by like sentiments the people Animated by like sentiments the people of the country must now face the conditions which beset them. "The public exigencies" demand prompt protective legislation which will avoid the accumulation of further debt by providing adequate revenues for the expenses of the government. This is manifestly the requirement of duty. If elected of president the United States it will be my aim to vigorously promote this object and give that ample vincouragement to the occupations of the American people, which, above all else, is so imperatively demanded at this juncture of our national affairs.

Condition In December, 1892.

Condition In December, 1892.

In December, 1892, President Harrison sent his last message to congress. It was an able and exhaustive review of the condition and resources of the country. It am sure it will not be amiss to recite his official and valuable testimony. "There never has been a time in our history," said never has been a time in our history," said he, "when work was so abundant, or when wages were so high whether measured by the currency in which they are paid or by their power to supply the necessities and comforts of life. The general average of prices has been such as to give to agriculture a fair participation in the general prosperity. The industrial plants established since Oct. 6, 1890, and up to Oct. 22, 1892, number 345, and the extensions of existing plants, 108. The new capital invested amounts to \$40,440,060, and the number of additional employes, 37,285. During the lirst six months of the present calendar year, 135 new factories were built, of which 40 were cotton mills, 48 knitting milis, 25 woolen mills, 15 silk mills, 4 plush mils and 2 linen mills. Of the 40 cotton halls and 2 linen mills. Of the 40 cotton halls 21 have been built in the southern states." This fairly describes the happy condition of the country in December, 1862. What has it been since, and what

Our Condition Eight Months Later.

The messages of President Cleveland from the beginning of his second administration to the present time abound with descriptions of the deplorable industrial and financial situation of the country While no resort to history or official state While no resort to history or official statement is required to advise us of the present condition and that which has prevalled during the past three years, I venture to quote from President Cleveland's first message, Aug. 8, 1893, addressed to the Fifty-third congress, which he had called together in extraordinary session: "The existence of an alarming and extraordinary business situation," said he, "involving the welfare and prosperity of all our people, has constrained me to call together in extra session the people's representatives in congress, to the end that through the wise and patriotic exercise of the legislative duties with which they solely are charged, the present evils may be mitigated and dangers threatening the future may be averted. Our unfortunate financial plight is not the result of untoward events, nor of conditions related to our natural resources. Nor is traceable to any of the afflictions which frequently check national growth and prosperity. With plenteous crops, with abundant promise of remunerative production and manufacture, with unusual invitation to safe investment, and with satisfactory assurances to business enterprises, suddenly financial distrust and fear have sprung up on every side. Numerous moneyed institutions have suspended because abundant assets were not immediately available to meet the demands of frightened depositors. Surviving corporations and individuals are content to keep in hand the money they are usually anxious to loan, and those engaged in legitimate business are surprised to find that the securities they offer for loans, though heretofore satisfactory, are no longer accepted. Values supposed to be fixed are fast becoming conjectured, and loss and fallure have invaded every department of business."

The Cause of the Change. ment is required to advise us of the pre ent condition and that which has pr

The Cause of the Change

What a startling and sudden change within the short period of eight months, from December, 1882, to August, 1893? What had occurred? A change of administration; all branches of the government had been entrusted to the Democratic party, which was committed against the protective policy that had prevailed uninterruptedly for more than 32 years and brought unexampled prosperity to the country, and firmly pledged to its complete overthow and the substitution of a brought unexampled prosperity to the country, and firmly pledged to its complete overthow and the substitution of a tariff for revenue only. The change having been decreed by the elections in November, its effects were at once anticipated and felt. We cannot close our eyes to these altered conditions, nor would it be wise to exclude from contemplation and investigation the causes which produced them. They are facts which we cannot as a people disregard, and we can only hope to improve our present condition by a study of their causes. In December, 1892, we had the same currency and practically the same volume of currency that we have now. It aggregated in 1892, \$2,372,509,501; in 1893, \$2,323,000,000; in 1894, \$2,323,442,322; and in December, 1895, \$2,194,000,230. The per capita of money, too, has been practically the same during this whole period. The quality of the money has been identical—all kept equal to gold. There was nothing connected with our money, therefore, to account for this sudden and aggravated industrial change. Whatever is to be deprecated in our financial system, it must everywhere be admitted that our money has been absolutely good, and has brought neither loss nor inconvenience to its holders. A depreciated currency has not existed to further vex the troubled business situation.

his interest, and to prevail on him, in the name of liberty."

Protection of Supreme Importance is that of protection. The peril of free silver is a menace to be feared; we are already experiencing the effect of partial free trade. The one must be averted; the other corrected. The Republican party is wedded to the doctrine of protection and was never more earnest in its support and advocacy than now. If argument were needed to strengthen its devotion to "the medded to strengthen its devotion to "the medded to strengthen its devotion to "the past three years. Men realize in their own daily lives what before was to many of them only report, history or tradition. They have had a trial of both systems and know what each has done for them.

Demanded by the Public Exigencies.

Wasbington, in his farewell address, Sept. 17, 1706, a hundred years ago, said: "As a very importance to strength and security, cherish public credit. One method of preserving it is to use it as sparingly as possible; avoiding the accumulation of debt, not only by shunning occasions of expense, but by verorous exertions in time of peace to discharge the debts which are not may have a wook as the condition of the proper objects the heart at our present industrial and financial depression is the result of the gold tender had over the cerent years. We never had greater prosperity in this country, in every field of employment and industry than in the loss of the past from 1830 to 1822, during all of which time this country, in every field of employment and industry than in the lowy years from 1830 to 1822, during all of which time this country, in every field of employment and industry than in the lowy years from 1830 to 1822, during all of which time this country, in every field of employment and industry than in the lowy years from 1830 to 1822, during all of which time the sountry, in every field of employment and industry than in the lowy years from 1830 to 1822, during all of which time the vents of recent years. We never before. We had, too, It is a mere pretence to attribute the hard times to the fact that all our cur-



cent piece is nearly as large as the 10 cent

18686666666666666666666666

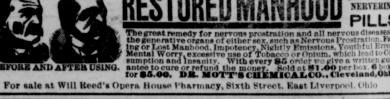
piece of other high grade tobaccos.



This is the

that appears on

every Genuine





For sale by Alvin H. Bulger, Druggist, Cor. Sixth and West Market East Liverpool. Ohi

which did not receive the approval of the president. Whatever virtues may be claimed for that act there is confessedly one which it does not possess. It lacks the essential virtue of its creation—the raising of revenue sufficient to supply the needs of the government. It has at no time provided enough revenue for such needs, but it has caused a constant deficiency in the treasury and a steady depletion in the earnings of labor and land. It has contributed to swell our national debt more than \$262,000,000, a sum nearly as great as the debt of the government from Washington to Lincoln, including all our forging wars from the Revolution to the Rebellion. Since its passage work as home has been diminished, prices of agricultural products have fallen, confidence has been products have fallen, confidence has been arrested and general business demoralization is seen on every hand.

The Tariffs of 1890 and 1894 Contrasted

The total receipts under the tariff act of 1894 for the first 22 months of its enforcement, from September, 1894, to June, 1896, were \$557,615,328, and the expenditures \$640,418,363, or a deficiency of \$82,803,035. The decrease in our exports of American The decrease in our exports of American products and manufactures during the first 15 months of the present tariff, as contrasted with the exports of the first 15 months of 1890, was \$220,353,320. The excess of exports over imports during the first 15 months of the tariff of 1890 was \$213,972,968, but only \$56,758,623 under the first 15 months of the tariff of 1894, a loss under the latter of \$157,214,345. The net loss in the trade balance of the United States has been \$196,983,607 during the first 15 months' operation of the tariff of 1894, as compared with the first 15 months of the tariff of 1890. The loss has been large, constant and steady at the rate of \$13,130,000,000 per month, or \$500,000 for every business day of the year.

Losing In Both Directions.

We have either been spending too much money out of the country or getting too little in, or both. We have lost steadly in both directions. Our foreign trade has in both directions. Our foreign trade has been diminished and our domestic trade has suffered incalculable loss. Does not this suggest the cause of our present depression, and indicates its remedy? Confidence in home enterprises has almost wholly disappeared. Our shops are closed or running on half time at reduced wages and small profit, if not actual loss. Our men at home are idle, and while they are idle men abroad arroccupied in supplying us with goods. Our unrivaled home market for the farmer has also greatly suffered because these who

constitute it-the great army of America wage-earners—are without the work and the wages they formerly had. If they can the wages they formerly had. If they cannot earn wages they cannot buy products. They cannot earn if they have no employment, and when they do not earn the farmer's home market is lessened and impaired, and the loss is felt by both producer and consumer. The loss of earning power alone in this country in the past three years is sufficient to have produced our unfortunate business situation. If our labor was well employed, and employed at as remunerative wages as in 1892, in a few months every farmer in the land would feel the glad change in the increased demand for his produts and in the better prices which he would receive.

Not Open Mints, But Open Mills.

Not Open Mints, But Open Mills. It is not an increase in the volume

money which is the need of the time, but an increase in the volume of business Not an increase of coin, but an increase of confidence. Not more coinage, but a more confidence. Not more coinage, but a more active use of the money coined. Not open mints for the unlimited coinage of the silver of the world, but open mills for the full and unrestricted labor of American workingmen. The employment of unints for the coinage of the silver of the world would not bring the necessaries and comforts of life back to our people. This will only come with the employment of the masses, and such employment is certain to follow the re-establishment of wise protective policy which shall encourage manufacturing at home. Protection has lost none of its virtue and importance. The first duty of the Republican party, if restored to power in the country will be the enactment of a tariff law which will raise all the money necessary to conduct the government, economically and honestly administered and so adjusted as to give preference to home manufacture and adequate protection to home labor and home market. We are not committed to any special schedules or rates of duty. They are and always will be subject to change to meet new conditions, but the principle upon which rates of duty are imposed remain the same. Our duties should always be high enough to measure the difference between the wages paid labor at home and in competing countries and to adequately protect American investments and American prices.

Our Farmers and the Tariff. active use of the money coined. Not open

Our Farmers and the Tariff. Our farmers have been hurt by ly as our laborers and manufacturers, badly as they have suffered. The Repub-lican platform wisely declares in favor of such encouragement to our sugar inter-

The News Review. M'KINLEY'S

LEADING DAILY OF COLUMBIANA COUNTY

HARRY PALMER, Manager and Proprietor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION : (Postage free in United States and Canada.)

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., THURSDAY, AUGUST 27.





REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President, WILLIAM MCKINLEY, Of Ohio.

For Vice President, GARRET A. HOBART, Of New Jersey.

For Electors at Large,

ALBERT C. DOUGLASS. For Secretary of State. For Judge of Surreme Court,

ARSHALL J. WILLIAMS. For Member of Board of Public Works, FRANK HUFFMAN

ROBERT W. TAYLER.

For Judge of the Circuit Court, J. B. BURROWS.

For Judge of Common Pleas Court, P. M. SMITH.

> For Probate Judge, J. C. BOONE. For Clerk of Courts JOHN S. M'NUTT. ED. M. CROSSER. For Commissioner, CHRIS. BOWMAN. For Infirmary Director L. C. HOOPES. JOHN L. STRAUGHN

IF THE pulse of the silver market is any indication, the free coinage people

more earnest and honest testimonial of regard than will be his lot when the Ohio editors call upon him next month.

OVER in Holmes county, where tin cups were sold for a dollar apiece to convince the enterprising farmers that the McKinley tariff was a mistake, the people will vote for free silver.

This campaign of education we heard the silver people talk so much about not less than a month ago seems to be a misnomer. Mr. Bryan can not argue his position from facts, and fills his speeches with appeals to class prejudice and misstatements.

THE city council of Atlanta, Ga., has passed a resolution asking the removal of the United States government business from Washington to that city as the first official act of congress after the inauguration of Mr. Bryan. The News REVIEW does not believe it is violating any confidence when it says that the council has been advised not to hold its breath until the resolution is adopted by the senate and house of representatives.

M'KINLEY'S LETTER.

No sensible person can read the magnificent letter of William McKinley accepting the Republican nomination without feeling that he has long since outgrown the garments of the professional politician, and stands out in the habiliments of the great statesman. He stands as squarely and firmly upon the St. Louis platform as it is possible for any member of his party, and there is no mincing of words as he speaks of finance and financial policy. He shows the danger of the silver craze, and points out the precarious position in which the advocates of free coinage have been placed. He deals with protection as he alone can, and his declaration that this great principle united with honest money is the only basis for prosperity, will find a responsive echo in the heart of every man who loves the Republic Bimetallism can not be secured by independent action on our part, he says, and his statement is well borne out by the events of the past. When taken as a whole, the letter is found to contain that pare patriotic sentiment which stands out in glowing brilliancy against the prejudicial appeals and anarchistic utterauces of his political opponents. He promises to carry out the principles of the Republican party, and it will be generally conceded that Mr. McKinley is a man of his word. What more can the

THE NEWS REVIEW COMPANY. His Formal Acceptance of Republican Nomination.

THREE QUESTIONS AT ISSUE.

lound Money, Protection and Reciprocity Advocated-Says the Declaration For Unlimited, Irredeemable Paper Money His Opponents' Most Dangerous Planks.

CANTON, O., Aug. 27 .- The formal letter of Major McKinley accepting the Republican nomination for the presidency reads as follows:

To Hon. John M. Thurston and Others, Mem-bers of the Notification Committee of the Republican National Convention:

GENTLEMEN-In pursuance of the promise made to your committee when notified of my nomination as the Republican candidate for president, I beg to submit this formal acceptance of that high honor, and consider in detail questions at issue in the pending campaign. Perhaps this



might be considered unnecessary in view of my remarks on that occasion and those I have made to delegations that have visited me since the St. Louis convention, but in view of the momentous importance of the proper settlement of the issues pre-sented on our future prosperity and stand-ing as a nation, and considering only the welfare and happiness of our people, I could not be content to omit again calling attention to the questions which in my opinion vitally affect our strength and poopinion vitally affect our strength and position among the governments of the
world, and our morality, integrity and
patriotism as citizens of that republic
which for a century past has been the best
hope of the world and the inspiration of
mankind. We must not now prove false
to our own high standards in government,
nor unmindful of the noble example and
wise precepts of the fathers, or of the confidence and trust which our conduct in
the past has always inspired.

The Free Coinage of Silver.

For the first time since 1868, if ever before, there is presented to the American people this year a clear and direct issue as to our monetary system, of vast importance in its effects, and upon the right set-tlement of which rests largely the finanany indication, the free coinage people are going to get an awful thrashing in November.

Major McKinley will never know a Major McKinley will never know a starting of 13 curves of silver by independent action on the part of the United States at a ratio of 13 curves of silver to tours. at a ratio of 13 ounces of silver to 1 ounce of gold. The mere declaration of this purpose is a menace to our financial and industrial interests and has already creperil to the credit and business of the country, a peril so grave that conservative men everywhere are breaking away from their old party associations and uniting with other patriotic citizens in emphatic protest against the platform of the Demogratic pational convention as an assault oratic national convention as an assault upon the faith and honor of the govern-ment and the welfare of the people. We have had few questions in the lifetime of the republic more serious than the one

No Benefit to Labor

The character of the money which shall measure our values and exchanges and settle our balances with one another and with the nations of the world, is of such primary importance, and so far reaching primary importance, and so far reaching in its consequences as to call for the most painstaking investigation, and, in the end a sober and unprejudiced judgment at the polls. We must not be misled by phrases, nor deluded by false theories. Free silver would not mean that silver dollars were to be freely had without cost of labor. It would mean the free use of the mints of the United States for the few who are owners of silver bullion, but the mints of the United States for the few who are owners of silver bullion, but would make silver coin no freer to the many who are engaged in other enter-prises. It would not make labor easier, the hours of labor shorter or the pay bet-ter. It would not make farming less laborious or more profitable. It would not start a factory or make a demand for an additional day's labor. It would create an additional day's labor. It would create no new occupations. It would add nothing to the comfort of the masses, the capital of the people or the wealth of the nation. It seeks to introduce a new measure of value, but would add no value to the thing measured. It would not conserve values. On the contrary, it would derange all existing values. It would not restore business cofidence, but its direct effect would be to destroy the little which yet remains.

The meaning of the coinage plank adopted at Chicago is that anyone may take a quantity of silver bullion, now worth 53 cents, to the mints of the United States, have it coined at the expense of the States, have it coined at the expense of the government and receive for it a silver dollar which shall be legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private. The owner of the silver bullion would get the silver dollar. It would belong to him and to nobody else. Other people would get it only by their labor, the products of their land, or something of value. The bullion owner, on the basis of present value, would receive the silver dollar for 58 cents worth of silver, and other people would be required to receive it as a full dollar in the payment of debts. The government would payment of debts. The government would get nothing from the transaction. It would bear the expense of coining the silver and the community would suffer loss by its use.

The Dollars Compared.

We have coined since 1878 mere than 400,000,000 of silver dollars, which are 400,000,000 of silver dollars, which are maintained by the government at parity with gold, and are a full legal tender for the payment of debts, public and private. How are the silver dollars now in use different from those which would be in use under free coinage? They are now to be of the same weight and fineness; they are to bear the same stamp of the government. Why would they not be of the same value? I answer: The silver dollars now in use were coined on account of the government and not for private account or gain,

and the government has solemnly agreed to keep them as good as the best dollars we have. The government bought the sliver bullion at its market value and coined it into silver dollars.

Having exclusive control of the mintage, it only coins what it can hold at a parity with gold. The profit, representing the difference between the commercial value of the silver bullion and the face value of the silver dollar, goes to the government for the benefit of the people. The government bought the silver bullion contained in the silver dollar at very much less than its coinage value. It paid it out to its creditors, and put it in circulation among the people at its face value of 100 cents, or a full dollar. It required the people to accept it as a legal tender and is thus morally bound to maintain it at a parity with gold, which was then, as now, the recognized standard with us, and the most enlightened nations of the world. The government having issued and circulated the silver dollar, it must in honor protect the holder from less. This thigation it has so far sceredly kent. Not and circulated the silver donar, it must in honor protect the holder from less. This obligation it has so far sacredly kept. Not only is there a moral obligation but there is a legal obligation, expressed in public statute to maintain the parity.

They Could Not Be Kept at Par.

These dollars, in the particulars I have named, are not the same as the dollars which would be issued under free coinage. They would be the same in form, but different in value. The government would have no part in the transaction, except to silver bullion into dollars. coin the silver buillion into dollars. It would share in no part of the profit. It would take upon itself no obligation. It would not put the dollars into circulation. It could only get them as any citizen would get them, by giving something for them. It would deliver them to those who deposited the silver, and its connection with the transaction there ends. Such are the silver dollars which would be issued under free coinage of silver at a ratio of let to 1. Who would then maintain the parity? What would keep them at par with gold? There would be no obligation resting upon the government to do it, and if there were, it would be powerless to do it. The simple truth is we would be driven to a silver basis—to silver monometallism. These dollars, therefore, would stand upon their real value. If the tree and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 ounces of silver to 1 ounce of gold would, as some of its advocates assert, make 58 cents in silver worth 100 cents, and the silver dollar equal to the gold dollar, then we would have no cheaper money than now, and it would be no easier to get. But that such would be no easier to get. But that such would be the result is against reason, and is contradicted by experience in all times and in all lands.

It means the debasement of our currency to the amount of the difference between the commercial and coin value of the silver dollar, which is ever changing, and the effect would be to reduce property values, entail untold financial loss, destroy confidence, impair the obligations of existing contracts, further impoverish the laborer and producers of the country, create a panic of unparalleled severity and inflict upon trade and commerce a deadly blow. Against any such policy I am unalterably opposed. would share in no part of the profit. It

alterably opposed.

Bimetallisn

Bimetallism cannot be secured by independent action on our part. It cannot be obtained by opening our mints to the unlimited coinage of the silver of the world, at a ratio of 16 ounces of silver to ounce of gold, when the commercial ratio is more than 30 ounces of silver to 1 ounce of gold. Mexico and China have tried the experiment. Mexico has free coinage of silver and gold at a ratic slightly in excess of 16½ ounces of silver to one ounce of gold, and while her mints are freely open to both metals at that ratio, not a single dollar in gold bullion is coined and circulated as money. Gold has been driven out of circulation in these countries and they are on a silver basis alone. Until international agreement is had, it is the plain duty of the United States to maintain the gold standard, It is the recognized and sole standard of the great commercial nations of the world, with which we trade more largely than any other. Eighty-four perfect of our foreign trade for the fiscal year 1896 was with gold standard countries and our trade with other countries was settled on a gold basis. ounce of gold, when the commercial was settled on a gold basis.

We Now Have More Silver Than Gold

Chiefly by means of legislation during and since 1878 there has been put in circulation more than \$624,000,000 of silver, or its representative. This has been done in the honest effort to give to silver, if possible, the same bullion and coinage value dollars coined in the entire history of the dollars coined in the entire history of the United States, a period of 89 years. This legislation secures the largest use of silver consistent with financial safety and the pledge to maintain its parity with gold. We have today more silver than gold. This has been accomplished at times with grave peril to the public credit. The so-called Sherman law, sought to use all the silver product of the United States for money at its market value. From 1880 to 1893 the government purchased 4,500,000 ounces of silver a month, or 54,000,000 ounces a year. This was one-third of the product of the world and practical all of this country's product. It was belived by product of the world and practicall all of this country's product. It was belived by those who then and now favor free coinage that such use of silver would advance its bullion value to its coinage value, but this expectation was not realized In a few months, notwithstanding the unprecedented market for the silver produced in the United States, the price of silver went down very rapidly, reaching a lower point than ever before. Then, upon the recommendation of President Cleveland, both political parties united in the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law. We cannot with safety engage in further experiments in this direction.

The Double Standard. On the 22d of August, 1891, in a public

address, I said:
"If we could have an international ratio, which all the leading nations of the world would adopt, and the true relation be fixed between the two metals, and all agree upon the quantity of silver which should constitute a dollar, then silver would be as free and unlimited in its privileges of coinage as gold is today. But leges of coinage as gold is today. But that we have not been able to secure, and with the free and unlimited coinage of silver adopted in the United States, at the present ratio, we would be still further re-moved from an international agreement. We may never be able to secure it if we may never be able to secure it we may hever be able to secure it if we enter upon the isolated coinage of silver. The double standard implies equality at a ratio, and that equality can only be established by the concurrent law of nations. It was the concurrent law of nations that made the double standard; it will require the concurrent law of nations to reinstate and sustain it."

It Favors the Use of Silver Money.

The Republican party has not been, and is not now, opposed to the use of silver money, as its record abundantly shows. It money, as its record abundantily shows. It has done all that could be done for its increased use, with safety and honor by the United States acting apart from other governments. There are those who think that it has already gone beyond the limit of financial prudence. Surely we can go no further and we must not permit false lights to lure us across the danger line. lights to lure us across the danger line. More Than Any Other Country.

We have much more silver in use the any country in the world except India or China-\$500,000,000 more than Great Britain; \$150,000,000 more than France; \$400,-000,000 more than Germany, \$325,000,000 less than India and \$125,000,000 less than

China. The Republican party has dechina. The Republican party has de-elared in favor of an international agree-ment, and if elected president, it will be my duty to employ all proper means to promote it. The free coinage of silver in this country would defer, if not defeat, in-ternational bimetallism and until an in-ternational agreement can be had every ternational agreement can be had every ent standard. Independent free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 ounces of silver to 1 ounce of gold would insure the speedy contraction of the volume of our currency. It would drive at least 500,000,000 of gold dollars, which we now have, permanently from the trade of the country and greatly decrease our per capita circulation. It is not proposed by the Republilan party to take from the circulating medium of the country any of the silver we now have. On the contary it is proposed to keep all of the silver money now in circulation on a parity with gold by maintaining the pledge of the government that all of it shail be equal to gold. This has been the unbroken policy of the Republican party since 1878. It has inaugurated no new policy. It will keep in circulation and as good as gold all of the silver and paper money which are now included in the currency of the country. It will maintain their parity. It will preserve their equality in the future as it has always done in the past. It will not consent to put this country on a silver basis, which would inevitably follow independent free coinage at a ratio of 18 to 1. It will oppose the expulsion of gold from our circulation.

Farmers and Laborers Suffer Most.

Farmers and Laborers Suffer Most. If there is any one thing which should be free from speculation and fluctuation it is the money of a country. It ought never to be the subject of mere partisan conten tion. When we part with our labor, our products, or our property, we should receive in return money which is as stable and unchanging in value as the honest men can make it. Debasement of the currency means destruction of values. No one suffers so much from cheap money as the farmers and laborers. They are the first to feel its bad effects and the last to recover from them. This has been the uniform experience of all countries, and here, as elsewhere, the poor, and not the rich, are always the greatest sufferers from every attempt to debase our money. It would fall with alarming severity upon investments already made; upon insurance companies and their policy holders; upon savings banks and their depositors; upon building and loan associations and their members; upon the savings of thrift; upon pensioners and their families, and upon wage-earners and the purchasing power of their wages.

Unlimited Irredeemable Paper Money. tion. When we part with our labor, our

Unlimited Irredeemable Paper Money. The silver question is not the only issue affecting our money in the pending conwith urging the free coinage of silver, its strongest champions demand that our paper money shall be is sued directly by the government of the United State. This is the Chicago Democratic declaration. The St. Louis people's declaration is that "our national money shall be issued by the general government only, without the intervention of banks of issue, be full legal tender for the payment of all debts, 'public and private, and be distributed direct to the people and through lawful disbursements of the government." Thus in addition to the free colnage of the world's silver, we are asked to enter upon an era of unlimited irredeemable paper currency. The question which was fought out from 1865 to 1879 is thus to be reopened, with all its uncertainties and cheap money experiments of every conceivable form foisted upon us. This indicates a most startling reactionary policy, strangely at variance with every requirement of sound finance; but the declaration shows the spirit and purpose of those who have combined action are contending demand that our paper money shall be is ment of sound finance; but the declaration shows the spirit and purpose of those
who by combined action are contending
for the control of the government. Not
satisfied with the debasement of our coin
which would inevitably follow the free
coinage of silver at 16 to 1, they would
still further degrade our currency and
threaten to the public honor by the unlimited issue of an irredemable paper currency. A graver menace to our financial
standing and credit could hardly be conceived, every patriotic citizen should be

ceived, every patriotic citizen should be aroused to promptly meet and effectually

In the Highest Degree Reprehensible. It is a cause for painful regret and solic itude that an effort is being made by those high in the counsels of the allied parties to divide the people of this country into classes and create distinctions among us which in fact do not exist and are repug-nant to our form of government. These and encourage the concurrent use of both appeals to passion and prejudice are be gold and silver as money. Prior to that neath the spirit and intelligence of a free appeals to passion and prejudice are be neath the spirit and intelligence of a free people, and should be met with stern rebuke by those they are sought to influence and I believe they will be. Every attempt to array class against class, "the classes against the masses," section against section, labor against capital, "the poor against the rich," or interest against interests in the United States, is in the highest degree reprehensible. It is opposed to the national instinct and interest and should be resisted by every citizen. We are not a nation of classes, but of sturdy, free, independent and honorable people, despising the demagogue and never capitulating to dishonor. This ever recurring effort endangers popular government and is a menace to our liberties. It is not a new campaign device or party appeal. It is as old as government among men, but was never more untimely and unfortunate than now. Washington warned us against it, and Webster said in the senate, in words which I feel are singularly appropriate at this time: "I admonish the people against the object of outcries like these. I admonish every industrious laborer of this country to be on his guard against such delusion. I tell him the attempt is to play his passion against his interest, and to prevail on him, in the name of liberty, to destroy all the fruits of liberty."

Protection of Supreme Importance.

Another issue of supreme importance is that of protection. The peril of free silver is a menace to be feared; we are already experiencing the effect of partial free trade. The one must be averted; the other corrected. The Republican party is wedded to the doctrine of protection and wedded to the doctrine of protection and was never more earnest in its support and advocacy than now. If argument were needed to strengthen its devotion to "the American system" or increase the hold of that system upon the party and people, it is found in the lesson and experience of the past three years. Men realize in their own daily lives what before was to many of them only report, history or tradition. They have had a trial of both systems and know what each has done for them.

Demanded by the Public Ezigencies.

Washington, in his farewell address, Sept. 17, 1796, a hundred years ago, said: "As a very important source of strength and security, cherish public credit. One method of preserving it is to use it as method of preserving it is to use it as sparingly as possible; avoiding the accumulation of debt, not only by shunning occasions of expense, but by verorous exertions in time of peace to discharge the debts which unavoidable wars may have occasioned, not ungenerously throwing upon posterity the burden which we ourselves ought to bear." To facilitate the enforcement of the maxims which he announced he declared: "It is essential that you should practically bear in mind that towards the payment of debts there must be revenue; that to have revenue there must be taxes; that no taxes can be devised which are not more or less incondevised which are not more or less inconvenient or unpleasant; that the intrinsic embarrassment inseparable from the selection of the proper objects (which is always a choice of difficulties) ought to be

a decisive motive for a candid construc-tion of the conduct of the government in making it; and for a spirit of acquies-cence in the measures for obtaining rev-enue which the public exigencies may at any time dictate."

Animated by like sentiments the people of the country must now face the condi-

of the country must now face the condi-tions which beset them. "The public ex-igencies" demand prompt protective legis-lation which will avoid the accumulation lation which will avoid the accumulation of further debt by providing adequate revenues for the expenses of the government. This is manifestly the requirement of duty. If elected of president the United States it will be my aim to vigorously promote this object and give that ample movuragement to the occupations of the American people, which, above all else, is so imperatively demanded at this juncture of our national affairs.

Condition In December, 1892.

In December, 1892, President Harrison sent his last message to congress. It was an able and exhaustive review of the con dition and resources of the country. stated our situation so accurately that I am sure it will not be amiss to recite his am sure it will not be amiss to recite his official and valuable testimony. "There never has been a time in our hisory," said he, "when work was so abundant, or when wages were so high whether measured by the currency in which they are paid or by their power to supply the necessities and comforts of life. The general average of prices has been such as to give to agriculture a fair participation in the general prosperity. The industrial plants established since Oct. 6, 1890, and up to Oct. 22. 1892, number 345, and the extensions of existing plants, 108. The new capital invested amounts to \$40,446,030, and the number of additional employes, 37,285. During the first six months of the present calendar year, 135 new factories were built, of which 40 were cotton mills, 48 knitting mills, 26 woolen mills, 15 silk mills, 4 plush halfs and 2 finen mills. Of the 40 cotton halfs, 26 wooden hims, to sink mins, 4 passion is and 2 finen mills. Of the 40 cotton halfs 21 have been built in the southern states." This fairly describes the happy condition of the country in December, 1892. What has it been since, and what has it been since, and what

Our Condition Eight Months Later. The messages of President Cleveland from the beginning of his second adminis

tration to the present time abound with descriptions of the deplorable industrial and financial situation of the country While no resort to history or official state While no resort to history or official statement is required to advise us of the present condition and that which has prevailed during the past three years, I venture to quote from President Cleveland's first message, Aug. 8, 1893, addressed to the Fifty-tnird congress, which he had called together in extraordinary session: "The existence of an alarming and extraordinary business situation," said he, "in volving the welfare and prosperity of all our people, has constrained me to call together in extra session the people's representatives in congress, to the end that through the wise and patriotic exercise of the legislative duties with which they solely are charged, the present evils may be mitigated and dangers threatening the future may be averted. Our unfortunate financial plight is not the result of untoward events, nor of conditions related to our natural resources. Nor is traceable to any of the afflictions which frequently check national growth and prosperity. With plenteous crops, with abundant promise of remunerative production and manufacture, with unusual invitation to safe investment, and with satisfactory assurances to business enterprises, suddenly financial distrust and fear have sprung up on every side. Numerous moneyed institutions have suspended because abundant assets were not immediately available to meet the demands of ment is required to advise us of the present condition and that which has precause abundant assets were not immediately available to meet the demands of frightened depositors. Surviving corporations and individuals are content to keep

tions and individuals are content to keep in hand the money they are usually anxious to loan, and those engaged in legitimate business are surprised to find that the securities they offer for loans, though heretofore satisfactory, are no longer accepted. Values supposed to be fixed are fast becoming conjectured, and loss and failure have invaded every department of lusiness."

The Cause of the Change

What a startling and sudden change within the short period of eight months, from December, 1852, to August, 1893; What had occurred? A change of administration; all branches of the government had been entrusted to the Democratic party, which was committed against the protective policy that had prevailed uninterruptedly for more than 32 years and brought unexampled prosperty to the country, and firmly pledged to its complete overthow and the substitution of a tariff for revenue only. The change having been decreed by the elections in November, its effects were at once anticipated and felt. We cannot close over vember, its effects were at once anticipated and felt. We cannot close our eyes to these altered conditions, nor would it be wise to exclude from contemplation and investigation the causes which produced them. They are facts which we cannot as a people disregard, and we can only hope to improve our present condition by a study of their causes. In December, 1892, we had the same currency and practically the same volume of currency that we have now. It aggregated in 1892, \$2,372,599,501; in 1893, \$2,323,000,000; in 1894, \$2,323,442,332; and in December, 1895, \$2,194,000,230. The per capita of money, too, has been practically the same during this whole period. The quality of the money has been identical—all kept equal to gold. There was nothing connected with our money, therefore, to account for this sudden and aggravated industrial change. Whatever is to be deprecated in our financial existent it met count for this sudden and aggravated in-dustrial change. Whatever is to be de-precated in our financial system, it must everywhere be admitted that our money has been absolutely good, and has brought neither loss nor inconvenience to its hold-ers. A depreciated currency has not ex-isted to further vex the troubled business

Good Money Never Made Times Hard.

It is a mere pretence to attribute the hard times to the fact that all our currency is on a gold basis. Good money never made hard times. Those who as-sert that our present industrial and finannever made hard times. Those who assert that our present industrial and financial depression is the result of the gold standard have not read American history aright, or been careful students of the events of recent years. We never had greater prosperity in this country, in every field of employment and industry than in the busy years from 1880 to 1892, during all of which time this country was on a gold basis and employed more gold money in its fiscal and business operations than ever before. We had, too, a protective tariff under which ample revenues were collected for the government, and an accumulating surplus which was conveniently applied to the payment of the public debt. Let us hold fast to what we know is good. It is not more money we want; what we want is to put the money we already have at work. When money is employed, men are employed. Both have always been steadily and remuneratively engaged during all the years of protective tariff legislation. When those who have money lack confidence in the stability of values and investments, they will not part with their money. Business is stagnated—the life blood of trade is stability of values and investments, they will not part with their money. Business is stagnated—the life blood of trade is checked and congested. We cannot restore public confidence by an act which would revolutionize all values, or an act which entails a deficiency in the public revenues. We cannot inspire confidence by advocating repudiation or by regestic revenues. We cannot inspire confidence by advocating repudiation or by practic-ing dishonesty. We cannot restore confi-dence, either to the treasury or to the peo-ple without a change in our present tariff

The only measure of a general nature that affected the treasury and the employment of our people passed by the Fifty-third congress was the general tariff act,

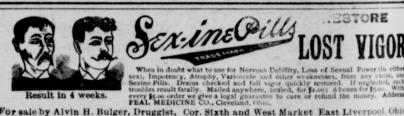




piece of other high grade tobaccos.



for \$5.00. DR. MOTT'S CHEMICALCO., Cleveland, Ohlo For sale at Will Reed's Opera House Pharmacy, Sixth Street. East Liverpool. Oblo



president. Whatever virtues may be claimed for that act there is confessedly claimed for that act there is confessedly one which it does not possess. It lacks the essential virtue of its creation—the raising of revenue sufficient to supply the needs of the government. It has at no time provided enough revenue for such needs, but it has caused a constant deficiency in the treasury and a steady depletion in the earnings of labor and land. It has contributed to swell our national debt more than \$262,000,000, a sum nearly as great as the debt of the government from Washington to Lincoln, including all our forgign wars from the Revolution to the Rebellion. Since its passage work as home has been diminished, prices of agricultural products have fallen, confidence has been products have fallen, confidence has been arrested and general business demoralization is seen on every hand.

The Tariffs of 1890 and 1894 Contrasted.

The total receipts under the tariff act of 1894 for the first 22 months of its enforcement, from September, 1894, to June, 1896, were \$557,615,328, and the expenditures \$640,418,363, or a deficiency of \$82,803,035. The decrease in our exports of American products and manufactures during the first 15 months of the present tariff, as contrasted with the exports of the first 15 months of 1890, was \$220,353,320. The exmonths of 1890, was \$220,358,320. The excess of exports over imports during the first 15 months of the tariff of 1800 was \$213,972,968, but only \$56,758,623 under the first 15 months of the tariff of 1894, a loss under the latter of \$157,214,345. The net loss in the trade balance of the United States has been \$196,883,607 during the first 15 months' operation of the tariff of 1894, as compared with the first 15 months of the tariff of 1890. The loss has been large, constant and steady at the rate of \$13,130,000,000 per month, or \$500,000 for every business day of the year.

Losing In Both Directions.

We have either been spending too much money out of the country or getting too little in, or both. We have lost steadly in both directions. Our foreign trade has been diminished and our domestic trade has suffered incalculable loss. Does not has suffered incalculable loss. Does not this suggest the cause of our present depression, and indicates its remedy? Confidence in home enterprises has almost wholly disappeared. Our shops are closed or running on half time at reduced wages and small profit, if not actual loss. Our men at home are idle, and while they are idle men abroad arroccupied in supplying us with goods. Our unrivaled home market for the farmer has also greatly suffered because those who

constitute it-the great army of America wage-earners—are without the work and the wages they formerly had. If they can not earn wages they cannot buy pro They cannot earn if they have no en-ment, and when they do not earl farmer's home market is lessened an paired, and the loss is felt by both ducer and consumer. The loss of ea-power alone in this country in the three years is sufficient to have pro-our unfortunate business situation our unfortunate business situation. If our labor was well employed, and em-ployed at as remunerative wages as in 1892, in a few months every farmer in the land would feel the glad change in the in-creased demand for his produts and in the better prices which he would receive. Not Open Mints, But Open Mills.

It is not an increase in the volume

money which is the need of the time, but an increase in the volume of business Not an increase of coin, but an increase confidence. Not more coinage, but a more active use of the money coined. Not mints for the unlimited coinage of the wer of the world, but open mills full and unrestricted labor of An workingmen. The employment mints for the coinage of the silver world would not bring the necessar comforts of life back to our people, will only come with the employment the masses and such employment. will only come with the employment tain to follow the re-establishmen wise protective policy which shall age manufacturing at home. Prohas lost none of its virtue and i ance. The first duty of the Repuparty, if restored to power in the cowill be the enactment of a tar which will raise all the money net to conduct the government, economiand honestly administered and justed as to give preference to home and honestly administered and so justed as to give preference to home mufacture and adequate protection to he labor and home market. We are not comitted to any special schedules or rateful of duty. They are and slways will be sight to change to meet new conditions, the principle upon which rates of duty imposed remain the same. Our duty should always be high enough to meast the difference between the wages pilabor at home and in competing countrand to adequately protect American vestments and American prices. Our Farmers and the Tariff.

Our farmers have been hurt by the

changes in our tariff legislation as ly as our laborers and manufactur badly as they have suffered. The Republican platform wisely declares in favor of such encouragement to our sugar inter-

most ample protection," a ought to commend itself to citizen. Never was a more is editizen. Never was a more ing done the farmer of our of that so unjustly inflicted ast three years upon the wool-America. Although among ustrious and useful citizens is have been practically dests have seen practically de-our woolen manufactures in-milar disaster. At no time set 36 years, and perhaps never revious period, have so many factories been suspended as publican party can be relied errect these great wrongs, if usted with the control of con-

Reciprocity.

Another declaration of the Republican atform that has my most cordial sup-The splendid results of the reciprocity arrangements that were made under authority of the tariff law of 1890, are strik ing and suggestive. The brief period they were in force, in most cases only three years was not long enough to thoroughly test was not long enough to thoroughly test heir great value, but sufficient was shown by the trial to demonstrate the wisdom of to the trial to demonstrate the wisdom of the trial to demonstrate the wisdom of tates attained the highest point in our istory. The aggregate of our exports hat year reached the immense sum of 1,030,278,148, a sum greater by \$100,000,-100 than the exports of any previous year. in 1893, owing to the threat of unfriendly legislation, the total dropped to \$847,665,-194. Our exports of domestic merchandise decreased \$189,000,000, but reciprocity, still secured us a large trade in Central and South America and a larger trade with the West Indfes than we had ever before enjoyed. The increase of trade with the countries with which we had reciprocity agreements was \$3,560,515 over our trade in 1892, and \$16,440,721 over our trade in 1892. The only countries with the United States trade increased in ports in 1893 were practically those with which we had reciprocity arrangements. The reciprocity treaty between this country and Spain, touching the markets of Cuba and Puerto Rico was announced Sept. 1, 1891. The growth of our trade with Cuba was phenomenal. In 1891, we sold that coun-Spain, folice was announced Sept. 1, 1891. The growth of our trade with Cuba was phenomenal. In 1891, we sold that country but 114,441 barrels of flour; in 1892, 366,175; in 1893, \$616,406, and in 1894, \$622,-248. Here was a growth of nearly 500 per cent. while our exportations of flour to Cuba for the year ending June 30, 1895—the year following the repeal of the reciprocity treaty—fell to \$370,896 barrels, a loss of nearly half our trade with that country. The value of our total exports of merchandise from the United States to Cuba in 1891—the year prior to the negotiation of the reciprocity treaty—was \$12,224,888; in 1892, \$17,908,579; in 1893, \$4,157,688; in 1894, \$20,125,321; but in 1895, after the annulment of the reciprocity agreement, it fell to only \$12,887,661. Many similar examples might be given of our increased trade under reciprocity with other countries, but enough has been shown of the efficacy of the legislation of 1890 to justify the speedy restoration of its reciprocity provisions. In my judgment, congress should immediately restore the reciprocity section of the old lawith such amendments, if any, as tin and experience sanction as wise an proper. The underlying principle of this legislation must, however, be strictly observed. It is to afford new markets foour surplus agricultural and manufact ured products, without loss to the American labor of a single day's work that he might otherwise procure.

might otherwise procure Foreign Immigration

The declaration of the platform teaching foreign immigration is one of the pe-culiar importance at this time, while our ng people are in such great distress. I am in hearty sympathy with the present legislation restricting foreign immigration, and favor such extension of the laws as will secure the United States from invasion by the debased and criminal classes of the Old World. While we adhere to the public policy under which our country has received great bodies of honest, industrious citizens, who have added to the wealth, progress and power of the country, and while we welcome to our shores the well-disposed and industrious immigrant who contributes by his energy and intelligence to the cause of free government, we want no immigrants who do not seek our shores to become citizens. We should permit none to participate in the advantages of our civilization who do not sympathize with our aims and form of government. We should receive none who come to make war upon our institutions and profit by multic die ceive none who come to make war upon our institutions and profit by public dis-quiet and turmoil. Against all such our gates must be tightly closed.

Our Soldiers and Sailors.

The soldiers and sailors of the Union should neither be neglected or forgotten. The government which they served so well must not make their lives or condition harder by treating them as suppliants for relief in oid age or distress, nor regard with disdain or contempt the earnest interest one comrade naturally manifests in the welfare of another. Doubtless there has been pension abuses and frauds in the numerous claims allowed by the government, but the policy governing the administration of the pension bureau must always be fair and liberal. No deserving applicant should ever suffer because of a wrong perpetrated by or for another. Our soldiers and sailors gave the government the best they had. They freely offered health, strength, limb and life to save the country in the time of its greatest peril, and the government must honor them in their need as in their service with the respect and gratitude due to brave, noble and self-sacrificing men who are justly entitled to generous aid in their increasing necessities. tion harder by treating them as suppliants

Our Merchant Marine and Navy.

The declaration of the Republican platform in favor of the upbuilding of The declaration of the Republican platform in favor of the upbuilding of our merchant marine has my hearty approval. The policy of discriminating duties in favor of our shipping which prevalled in the early years of our early history should be again adopted by congress and vigorously supported until our prestige and supremacy on the seas is fully attained. We should no longer contribute directly or indirectly to the maintenance of the colossal marine of foreign countries, but provide an efficient and complete marine of our own. Now that the American navy is assuming a position commensurate with our importance as a nation, a policy I am glad to observe, the Republican platform strongly endorses, we must supplement it with a merchant marine that will give us the advantages in both our coastwise and foreign trade that we ought naturally and properly to enjoy. It should be at once a matter of public policy and national pride to repossess this immense and prosperous trade.

Civil Service Reform.

Civil Service Reform.

The pledge of the Republican national convention that the civil service laws "shall be sustained and thoroughly and honestly enforced wherever practicable," is 17 keeping with the position of the party for the past 24 years, and will be faithfully observed. Our opponents decry these reforms. They appear willing to abandon all the advantages gained, after so many years of agitation and effort. They encourage a return to methods of party favoritism, which both parties have often denounced, that experience has condemned, and that the people have repeatedly disapproved. The Republican party earnestly opposes this reactionary and entirely unjustifiable policy. It will take no backward step upon this question. It will seek to improve, but never degrade

It Demands Especial Attention There are other important and timely declarations in the platform which cannot here discuss. I must content myself with saying that they have my approval. If, as Republicans, we have lately addressed our attention, with what may seem ; reat stress and earnestness may seem reat stress and earnestness to the new and unexpected assault upon the financial integrity of the government, we have done it because the menace is so grave as to demand especial consideration, and because we are convinced that if the people are aroused to the true understanding and meaning of this silver inflation movement they will avert the danger. In doing this we feel that we render the best service possible to the country, and we appeal to the intelligence, conscience and patriotism of the people, irrespective of party, or section, for their earnest support.

It Will "aintain Law and Order. We avoid no issues. We meet the sud den, dangerous and revolutionary assault upon law and order, and upon those to whom is confided by the constitution and laws the authority to uphold and maintain them, which our opponents have made with the same courage that we have faced every emergency since our organization as a party more than 40 years ago. Government by law must first be assured; everything else can wait. The spirit of lawlessness must be extinguished by the fires of an unselfish and lofty patriotism. Every attack upon the public faith and every suggestion of the repudiation of debts, public or private, must be rebuked by all men who believe that honesty is the best policy, or who love their country, and would preserve unsullied its national honor.

Sectionalism Almost Obliterated. upon law and order, and upon those to

Sectionalism Almost Obliterated.

The country is to be congratulated up-on the almost total obliteration of the sectional lires which for many years marked the division of the United States marked the division of the United States into slave and free territory, and finally threatened its partition into two separate governments by the great ordeal of civil war. The era of reconciliation, so long and earnestly desired by General Grant and many other great leaders, north and south, has happily come, and the feeling of distrust and hostility between the sections is everywhere vanishing, let us hope never to return. Rothing is better calculated to give strength to the nation at home, increase our power and influence abroad and add to the permanency and security of our free institutions than the restoration of cordial relations between the people of all sections and parts of our beloved country. If called by the suffrages of the people to assume the duties of the high office of president of the United States I shall count it a privilege to aid, even in the slightest degree, in the promoton of the spirit of fraternal regard, which should animate and govern the citizens of every section, state or part of the republic. After the lapse of a century since its utterance let us, at length and forever hereafter, heed the admonition of Washington:

"There should be no north, no south, no east, no west—but a common country." It shall be my constant aim to inverse. into slave and free territory, and finally

"There should be no north, no south, no east, no west—but a common country." It shall be my constant aim to improve every opportunity to advance the cause of good government by promoting that spirit of forbearance and justice which is so essential to our prosperity and happiness by joining most heartily in all proper efforts to restore the relations of brotherly respect and affection which in our early history characterized all the people of all the states. I would be glad to contribute toward binding in indivisible union the different divisions of the country, which, indeed, now "have every inducement of sympathy and interest" to weld them together more strongly than ever. I would rejoice to see demonstrated to the world that the north and the south, and the east and the west are not separated or in danthat the north and the south, and the east and the west are not separated or in danger of becoming separated, because of sectional or party differences. The war is long since over; "we are not enemies, but friends," and as friends we will faithfully and cordially co-operate, under the approving smile of him who has thus far so signally sustained and guided us, to preserve inviolate our country's name and honor, of its peace and good order, of its continued ascendancy among the greatest governments on earth.

(Signed.) WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

A QUEEN TO WED.

Withelmina, of the Netherlands' En-

gagea to Prince Barnard. London, Aug. 27.—The bethrothal of young Queen Wilhelmina, of the Netherlands, to Prince Bernard, of Saxe Weimar, will be announced in September, according to the London World.

Queen Wilhelmina will be 16 years Queen Wilhelmina will be 16 years of age on August 31, and Prince Bernard was 18 years old on April 18.

The queen was the only child of King William III. and Queen Emma, his second wife. She was born at La Haye, August 31, 1880, and succeeded to the throne on the death of her father, November, 23, 1890, her mother having shortly before been appointed queen regent because of the king's illness.

The full name of her future husband is Bernard Henry Charles Alexander

The full name of her luture husband is Bernard Henry Charles Alexander Hermann William Frederick Frank. He is the second son of the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar-Esenach, and his mother is Sophia, who was the sister of William III., of Holland, Wilhelmina's Cather She will the marry her first father. She will thus marry her first

The Weimar branch of the house of Saxe dates back to William, Duke of Saxe-Weimar, who was born on the 11th of April, 1598. The young prince is a lieutenant on the staff of the Fifth Infantry regiment of Thuringia.

WHIPPED THE TURKS The Christians Victorious in a Battle In Crete.

ATHENS, Aug. 27.—The most serious fighting which has been recorded in Crete up to the present time occurred when the Christians in the mountains organized a strong expedition against a number of Moslem villages in the Heraklion district. A thousand well-armed Turks left Herakalion to defend their property. In the pitched battle which followed the Turks were dewhich followed the Turks were defeated, losing 80 killed and 47 wounded. The losses of the Christians were smaller. The Cretans captured an enormous booty, hundreds of rifles and thousands of sheep and cattle falling into their recession.

thousands of sheep and cattle falling into their possession.

The news of the reverses terribly excited the Moslem population of Heraklion. The Mohammedans gathered in front of the palace of the governor and clamored furiously for arms. The governor refused to accede to the requests, but he was powerless to restore order. The French consul threatened to land marines.

A Canea dispatch says: The government has armed the Mohammedans and shey have gone to attack the Christians.

Xenia, O., Aug. 27.—The dry house at the Miami Powder works, five miles north of Xenia, has blown up, shaking the country for miles around and killing Frank Eich, powder boss, and Silas Figgins, engineer of the works. Several thousand pounds of powder exploded.

BRYAN VISITED ERIE.

He Made Three Speeches to picnic at Rock Spring next Thursday. Big Crowds.

DEMOCRAT CLUB DELEGATES

Heard the Democratic Nations Candidate After Holding Their State Conven-York State-His Principal Eric Speech. of Sept. 7.

made speeches in three cities of two improving. states-Syracuse and Rochester, N. Y., and Erie-on his way west, and incidentally traveled several hundred miles the thousands who gathered fro the surrounding country to hear him at each place. The day's demonstration ended in Erie, where the meet-ing of 350 delegates of the Democratic Societies of Pennsylvania made the presence of the candidate particularly opportune. Here Mr. Bryan made three stirring speeches to as many different audiences in the evening, being driven quickly from one hall to another

The first meeting was at Mannerchor hall, which held 2,500 persons, to whom Mr. Brvan appealed to study the issue of the campaign and vote their convictions. His second appearance was on the stage of the Auditorum, where he tased an andiance of annual size, and the faced an audience of equal size, and the second speech was like the fiirst, brief but stirring. Outside of the Erie opera house thousands more had waited for a glimpse of the candidate, and inside were assembled the delegates to the meeting of Democratic societies. When the people were admitted they filled the house in fifteen minutes, and the doors were closed upon hyndreds.

Robert Surls has given up his position as passenger brakeman on the Cleveland and Pittsburg. He will locate in this city. were closed upon hundreds

were closed upon hundreds

The entrance of the presidential candidate on the arm of Ex-Congressman
Joseph C. Sibley inspired a wild scene
of enthusiasm which lasted several
minutes, and Mrs. Bryan's appearance
in a box with Mrs. Sibley produced
more enthusiasm. This was the princiral speech

Mr. W. J. Bryan, in opening his speech, illustrated the great interest the laborers and farmers are taking in the money question, knowing more than their employers, discussing it on the street corners and the workshop. Then he said:

My friends, when the people come to discuss the money question in that way you cannot drive the tariff question into the campaign with a piledriver. It is not more taxes the people want, it is more money to pay the taxes they already have today.

Last Monday the News Review told all about the poisoning of Frank Dicky's coach dog, and a local paper printed the story last night. And they call it news.

Further on he said:

We have a call and we are prepared to defend it and we expect to wage an unceasing warfare against every man whe declares either for a gold standard or for foreign domination in domestic affairs. We shall not object if any Democratleaves the party. Any man who feels more at home in the Republican party than he does in our house is not a welcome guest. We will find it easier to fight them when they get where they belong. All that we ask is that when a Democrat leaves the Democratic party that he shall have the candor to tell why he does it and not slander the toiling masses of the United States. [Applause.]

I want to just give you a few questions to ask of your opponents. Sometimes a man it considered personnel.

benocrate to the third his chall have the Democrate party that he shall have the Ender to the Why he does it and not shall have the Democrate to the Why he does it and not shall have the the to the States. (Applause.) It want to just give you a few questions man is considered very wise if he is reached in the same questions to your opponents the whether he is for a sond this single of the campair.

Sound money may mean much or nother he is in favor of a gold standard or not. If he says he is in favor of an honest dollar his dollar and you will relate the same of the same that it is an honest dollar. If he says he is the same of the campair, and the control of Squire Morley against the dollar that he what is dollar and you will relate the what is dollar and you will relate the heart of a gold standard then tell him be justiful. United States has ever declared for a gold standard. If he says he is opposed to a gold standard had the him be in the same that he wants to wait, sak him whether he is in favor of it when the American people want it. If he says he wants to wait, sak him how much he in favor of tiwelen the American people want if he says he wants to wait, sak him how much he had not of the says he wants to wait, sak him how much he had not of the says he wants to wait, sak him how much he had not be seen to the heart of gold standard. If it is had we say that bimessilism bey a dollar same to say that bimessilism bey and the same to say the same to say that bimessilism bey and the same to say the same to gold standard. If it is had we say that bimessilism bey and the says the same to gold standard. If it is had we say that bimessilism bey and the says the same to gold standard. If it is had we say that bimessilism bey and the same to say the same to gold standard. If the says we can and what the people are worny as the same to say th

LOCAL BREVITIES.

George Matheny and family moved today from Spring Grove to the city. A number of young people will hold a

The barbers meet this evening to arrange the time of closing on Labor

Nancy Hanks was out this morning repairing a break in the trolley wire at Walker

The East Liverpool Athletic club and tion-Speeches Made Through New their friends will dance on the evening

E. M. Crosser, who is suffering from ERIE, PA., Aug. 27.-Wm. J. Bryan inflammation of the stomach, is slowly

The families of E. M. Crosser and W. H. Gass moved vesterday from Spring Grove to the city.

A number of local contractors are busily engaged preparing bids for the sewers to be laid in East End. Watchman Krouse, of the Globe pot-

tery, has commenced the erection of a dwelling near Ralston crossing. The Stars have challenged the Young

Men's Christian association team for a ball game for \$25 to \$100 a side.

Felix Holse, of East Palestine, has located in this city, and his household effects arrived here this morning.

Solicitor Lones, of Wellsville, and Solicitor Grosshans will address the G. W. Atkinson club next Thursday even-

A lad named Kinney, employed in the Boyce foundry, was burned on the foot by hot sand yesterday. His injuries are

Mr. Marshall Green, a potter employed at the Union plant, and Miss Lottie Coulson, will be united in marriage next Saturday evening.

Robert Wharton, of the freight depot, accompanied by his wife returned home yesterday evening, after a brief vacation

Last Monday the News Review told story last night. And they call it news.



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Have

Them.

are here.

Our first invoice of Fall Dress Goods

Black Figured Mo-

hairs and Silk and

Mohairs, ranging in

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a yard up to \$2.00. The styles shown

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are the choice ones.

exclusive ones are

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a gown for fall and

have the choice of

the season, now is

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the time to get it.

sold out.

Later on, the most



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Save Your Money By taking stock in The Potters' Building and Savings Company. . . Any day or evening this week.

Latest Styles

Artistic Effects

Most Comfortable

FEATHERBONE CORSETS AND WAISTS.

Correct Shapes

Best Materials

Reasonable Prices



Merchants cheerfully refund the money fter 4 weeks' trial if

not satisfactory



Medium,

28 Styles.

Long and

Short Lengths

SOLD AND RECOMMENDED BY CROSSER & OGILVIE CO., Dry Goods and Notions, East Liverpool, Ohio.

The Following at a Great Bargain:

AUTOMATIC SAFETY ENGINE.

3-horse power, in good shape. Additional machinery, requiring more power, reason for selling .. A bargain. See it.

THE NEWS REVIEW OFFICE.

Rock Springs. .

The Rock Springs Pleasure Resort is now open for the season, to public and private parties. The steamer Ollie Neville will transport visitors at all times, day or evening. For dates, etc., apply to

MCGHIE & MOORE.

Cantion about the Use and Selections of Spectacle.

are immediate attention. When the year become tired freq., or if the interest note hisrard and run important, not graces are no related. The issues unit in the change goods a mainty and have importantly formed curiness. Continued unit and the change of the control of the cont

Fits Eyes Correctly. Fine Watch Repairing Ikirt Block. East Liverpool. O.

G. H. REIDEL PLATING WORKS GOLD. SILVER, NICKELand BRONZE

ELECTRIC PLATING on all kinds of metal. Replating of Bicycles, Chandeliers, Etc.

Office and Works, 510 First Avenue. NEW BRIGHTON, PA

Clubs or parties wishing to use West End park for base ball purposes must make arrangements in advance. Tresspassers will be summarily dealt with according to law.

ROSE & DIX, Managers.

PRINTING | NEWS REVIEW

SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND

EAST LIVERPOOL, O. Department of Rusiness, Shorthand, Pen-nan-hip and College Preparatory. Ablest aculty, finest penman. Graduates assisted o positions. Day and night session. Fall pening Sept. 7. Enter now.

J. F. COOPER, Pres.

· THE · JEWELER.

You can find him at corner of Sixth and West Market sts. in the new Anderson block. He deals in all classes of Jewelry, and sells at reasonable prices and on most favorable terms. It will pay you to call

REPAIRING A SPECIAL FEATURE.



DR. J. BERT GEORGE. SURGEON DENTIST. Room 4, Foutts' Bld., Fifth and Market. Office hours—8:30 a. m. to 12 m. 1:30 to 5:00 p. m.

OST-ON THE M'KINLEY EXCURSION train, a watch charm and locket. Was a keepsake. Finder will leave same at this office.

WANTED-AT ONCE, A FOUR OR FIVE roomed house, centrally located. Inquire of D. A. MacKintosh, Sixth street. W ANTED — INFORMATION WHICH will lead to the locating of a Le Claire lense, stolen, some time since, from the photo gallery in the First National Bank. A suitable reward will be paid to any one giving desired information. Report to this office.

FOR SALE.

POR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A HAND-some residence property, nicely located on Avondale street. House of five rooms and bath room. All la first-class condition. To a party meaning-business, here is a bargain. For full particulars call on L. T. MORLAN, office J. T. Smith Lumber company.

OHIO VALLEY Business College

sst ample protection, a aght to commend itself to tizen. Never was a more g done the farmer of our that so unjustly inflicted a three years upon the wool-merica. Although among strious and useful citizens have been practically de-tre woolen manufactures in-lar disaster. At no time ar disaster. At no time 36 years, and perhaps never vious period, have so many factories been suspended as publican party can be relied at these great wrongs, if ad with the control of con-

Reciprocity.

Another declaration of the Republican that has my most cordial supndid results of the reciprocity ar-nts that were made under authof the tariff law of 1890, are strik ng and suggestive. The brief period they was not long enough to thoroughly test their great value, but sufficient was shown real to demonstrate the wisdom of set, the export trade of the United ttained the highest point in our The aggregate of our exports ar reached the immense sum of the exports of any previous year, owing to the threat of unfriendly wing to the threat of unfriendly on, the total dropped to \$847,665,r exports of domestic merchancased \$189,000,000, but reciprocit, ared us a large trade in Central th America and a larger trade
West Indies than we had ever a love the large trade of trade countries with which we had a greements was \$3,560,515 over in 1882, and \$16,440,721 over our \$91. The only countries with the rade in 1822, and \$16,440,721 over our juin 1891. The only countries with the ed States trade increased in ports in were practically those with which we reciprocity arrangements. The recity treaty between this country and a touching the markets of Cuba and to Rico was announced Sept. 1, 1891. growth of our trade with Cuba was mal. In 1891, we sold that coun-114,441 barrels of flour; in 1892, n 1893, \$616,406, and in 1894, \$622,-366,175; in 1898, \$616,406, and in 1894, \$622,-248. Here was a growth of nearly 500 per cent, while our exportations of flour to Cuba for the year ending June 30, 1895— the year following the repeal of the reci-procity treaty—fell to \$879,896 barrels, a loss of nearly half our trade with that country. The value of our total exports of merchandise from the United States to Cuba in 1891—the year prior to the nego-tiation of the reciprocity treaty—was Cuba in 1881—the year prior to the negotiation of the reciprocity treaty—was \$12,224,888; in 1802, \$17,958,579; in 1898, \$24,187,688; in 1894, \$20,125,321; but in 1895, after the annulment of the reciprocity agreement, it fell to only \$12,887,661. Many similar examples might be given of our increased trade under reciprocity with other countries, but enough has been shown of the efficacy of the legislation of 1890 to justify the speedy restoration of its reciprocity provisions. In my judgment, congress should immediately restore the reciprocity section of the old lawith such amendments, if any, as thand experience sanction as wise an proper. The underlying principle of this legislation must, however, be strictly observed. It is to afford new markets foour surplus agricultural and manufact our surplus agricultural and manufact

might otherwise procure Foreign Immigration.

ured products, without loss to the American labor of a single day's work that he

The declaration of the platform touching foreign immigration is one of the pe-culiar importance at this time, while our own laboring people are in such great dis ress. I am in hearty sympathy with the present legislation restricting foreign impresent legislation restricting foreign immigration, and favor such extension of the laws as will secure the United States from invasion by the debased and criminal classes of the Old World. While we adhere to the public policy under which our country has received great bodies of honest, industrious citizens, who have added to the wealth, progress and power of the country, and while we welcome to our shores the well-disposed and industrious immigrant who contributes by his energy and intelligence to the cause of nergy and intelligence to the cause energy and intelligence to the cause of free government, we want no immigrants who do not seek our shores to become citizens. We should permit none to participate in the advantages of our civilization who do not sympathize with our aims and form of government. We should receive none who come to make war upon our institutions and profit by public disquiet and turmoil. Against all such our gates must be tightly closed.

It Demands Especial Attention

There are other important and timely declarations in the platform which cannot here discuss. I must content myself with saying that they have my approval. If, as Republicans, we have lately addressed our attention, with what lately addressed our attention, with what may seem reat stress and carnestness to the new and unexpected assault upon the financial integrity of the government, we have done it because the menace is so grave as to demand especial consideration, and because we are convinced that if the people are aroused to the true understanding and meaning of this silver inflation movement they will avert the danger. In doing this we feel that we render the best service possible to the country, and we appeal to the intelligence, conscience and patriotism of the people, irrospective of party, or section, for their carnest support.

It Will "aintain Law and Order.

We avoid no issues. We meet the sudden, dangerous and revolutionary assault upon law and order, and upon those to whom is confided by the constitution and laws the authority to uphold and maintain them, which our opponents have made with the same courage that we have faced every emergency since our organization as a party more than 40 years ago. Government by law must first be assured; everything else can wait. The spirit of lawlessness must be extinguished by the fires of an unselfish and lofty patriotism. Every attack upon the public faith and every suggestion of the repudiation of debts, public or private, must be rebuked by all men who believe that honesty is the best policy, or who love their country, and would preserve unsulfied its national honor.

Sectionalism Almost Obliterated. laws the authority to uphold and main-

Sectionalism Almost Obliterated.

The country is to be congratulated upon the almost total obliteration of the sectional lires which for many years marked the division of the United States marked the division of the United States into slave and free territory, and finally threatened its partition into two separate governments by the great ordeal of civil war. The era of reconciliation, so long and earnestly desired by General Grant and many other great leaders, north and south, has happliy come, and the feeling of distrust and hostility between the sections is everywhere vanishing, let us hope never to return. Sothing is better calculated to give strength to the nation at home, increase our power and influence abroad and add to the permanency and security of our free institutions than the restoration of cordial relations between the people of all sections and parts of our beloved country. If called by the suffrages of the people to assume the duties of the beloved country. If called by the suffrages of the people to assume the duties of the high office of president of the United States I shall count it a privilege to aid, even in the slightest degree, in the promoion of the spirit of fraternal regard, which should animate and govern the cit-lzens of every section, state or part of the republic. After the lapse of a century since its utterance let us, at length and forever hereafter, heed the admonition of Washington:

"There should be no north, no south, no east, no west—but a common country." It shall be my constant aim to improve every opportunity to advance the cause

no east, no west—but a common country." It shall be my constant aim to improve every opportunity to advance the cause of good government by promoting that spirit of forbearance and justice which is so essential to our prosperity and happiness by joining most heartily in all proper efforts to restore the relations of brotherly respect and affection which in our early history characterized all the people of all the states. I would be glad to contribute toward binding in indivisible union the different divisions of the country, which, indeed, now "have every inducement of sympathy and interest" to weld them together more strongly than ever. I would rejoice to see demonstrated to the world that the north and the south, and the east and the west are not separated or in danger of becoming separated, because of sectional or party differences. The war is long since over; "we are not enemies, but friends," and as friends we will faithfully and cordially co-operate, under the approving smile of him who has thus far so signally sustained and guided us, to preserve inviolate our country's name and honor, of its peace and good order, of its continued ascendancy among the greatest governments on earth.

BRYAN VISITED ERIE.

He Made Three Speeches to picnic at Rock Spring next Thursday. Big Crowds.

DEMOCRAT CLUB DELEGATES

date After Holding Their State Conven-York State-His Principal Eric Speech. of Sept. 7.

made speeches in three cities of two improving Syracuse and Rochester, N. Y., and Erie-on his way west, and incidentally traveled several hundred miles to meet the thousands who gathered Spring Grove to the city. fro the surrounding country to hear him at each place. The day's demonstration ended in Erie, where the meeting of 350 delegates of the Democratic Societies of Pennsylvania made the presence of the candidate particularly opportune. Here Mr. Bryan made three stirring speeches to as many dif-ferent audiences in the evening, being driven quickly from one hall to an-

The first meeting was at Mannerchor hall, which held 2,500 persons, to whom Mr. Bryan appealed to study the issue of the campaign and vote their convic-tions. His second appearance was on the stage of the Auditorum, where he faced an audience of equal size, and the second speech was like the fiirst, brief but stirring. Outside of the Erie opera house thousands more had waited for a glimpse of the candidate, and inside were assembled the delegates to the meeting of Democratic societies. When house in fifteen minutes, and the doors city were closed upon hundreds

The entrance of the presidential candidate on the arm of Ex-Congressman Joseph C. Sibley inspired a wild scene of enthusiasm which lasted several minutes, and Mrs. Bryan's appearance in a box with Mrs. Sibley produced more enthusiasm. This was the principal greech

pal speech.

Mr. W.J. Bryan, in opening his speech, illustrated the great interest the laborers and farmers are taking in the money question, knowing more than their employers, discussing it on the street corners and the workshop. Then he said:

My friends, when the people come to discuss the money question in that way you cannot drive the tariff question into the campaign with a piledriver. It is not more taxes the people want, it is more money to pay the taxes they already have

Further on he said:

Further on he said:

We have a call and we are prepared to defend it and we expect to wage an unceasing warfare against every man who declares either for a gold standard or for foreign domination in domestic affairs. We shall not object if any Democrat leaves the party. Any man who feels more at home in the Republican party than he does in our house is not a welcome guest. We will find it easier to fight them when they get where they belong. All that we ask is that when a Democrat leaves the Democratic party that he shall have the candor to tell why he does it and not slander the toiling masses of the United States. [Applause.]

I want to just give you a few questions to ask of your opponents. Sometimes a contract of the membership of the McKinley, club, of East End, is rapidly increasing and the organization is in good standing.

Sectional or party differences. The war is long since over; "we all not enemies, but friends," and as friends we will faithfully and cordially co-operate, under the approving smile of him who has thus far so signally sustained and guided us, to preserve inviolate our country's name and honor, of its peace and good order, of its continued ascendancy among the greatest governments on earth.

(Signed.) WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

A QUEEN TO WED.

Withelmina, of the Netherlands' Engagea to Prince Barnard.

London, Aug. 27.—The bethrothal of young Queen Wilhelmina, of the Netherlands, to Prince Bernard, of Saxe-Weimar, will be announced in September, according to the London World.

States. [Applause.]

I want to just give you a few questions to ask of your opponents. Sometimes a man is considered very wise if he is careful to say nothing, but if you will put some questions to your opponents they will have to answer or quit talking politics. The first question I want you to ask of your opponents to your opponents they will have to answer or quit talking politics. The first question I want you to ask of your opponents. Sometimes a man is considered very wise if he is careful to say nothing, but if you will put some questions to your opponents they will have to answer or quit talking politics. The first question I want you to ask of your opponents they will have to answer or quit talking politics. The first question I want you to ask of your opponents they will have to answer or quit talking politics. The first question I want you to ask of your opponents they will have to answer or quit talking politics. The first question I want you to ask of your opponents they will have to answer or quit talking politics. The first question I want you to ask of your opponents they will have to answer or quit talking politics. The first question I want you want will put to ask of your opponents they will have to answer or quit talking politics. The first question I want you ask of your opponents they will have to answer or quit talking polit

and formed power probabilities were upon the season of the power power and turned Against all such the learning of the power power and turned Against all such or the power and turned the power and turned the power and turned the power powe

LOCAL BREVITIES.

George Matheny and family moved today from Spring Grove to the city. A number of young people will hold a

The barbers meet this evening to arrange the time of closing on Labor

Nancy Hanks was out this morning repairing a break in the trolley wire at

The East Liverpool Athletic club and tion-Speeches Made Through New their friends will dance on the evening E. M. Crosser, who is suffering from

ERIE, PA., Aug. 27.-Wm. J. Bryan inflammation of the stomach, is slowly

The families of E. M. Crosser and W. H. Gass moved yesterday from

A number of local contractors are busily engaged preparing bids for the sewers to be laid in East End. Watchman Krouse, of the Globe pot-

tery, has commenced the erection of a dwelling near Ralston crossing. The Stars have challenged the Young Men's Christian association team for

ball game for \$25 to \$100 a side. Felix Holse, of East Palestine, has located in this city, and his household effects arrived here this morning.

Solicitor Lones, of Wellsville, and Solicitor Grosshans will address the G. W. Atkinson club next Thursday even-

Robert Surls has given up his position meeting of Democratic societies. When as passenger brakeman on the Cleveland the people were admitted they filled the and Pittsburg. He will locate in this as passenger brakeman on the Cleveland

Coulson, will be united in marriage next Saturday evening.

Robert Wharton, of the freight depot, accompanied by his wife returned home yesterday evening, after a brief vacation

story last night. And they call it news.



CROSSER-OGILVIE CO

We

Have

Them.

are here.

Our first invoice of Fall Dress Goods

Black Figured Mo-

hairs and Silk and

Mohairs, ranging in

price from 50 cents

a yard up to \$2.00. The styles shown

early in the season

are the choice ones.

exclusive ones are

a gown for fall and

have the choice of

the season, now is

the time to get it.

CROSSER-

OCILVIE CO

THE . . .

sold out.

Lateron, the most

If you want to buy

DAVID BOYOR, Fresident

ALL THE PEOPLE SAVE MONEY

When they Purchase

saries of life, first class goods, at reasonable prices. It will pay you to deal with Huntsman. All seasonable fruits and vegetables. Ask forMarvin's celebrated . .

Quaker Bread

Market and Fourth Sts.

Correct Shapes

N. G. MACRUM, Cashier. H. BLYTHE, Assistant Cashier Board of Directore: David Boyce

M. KELLY, Vice President

W. L. Thompson Wm. H. Vodrey. Robert Hall. B. O. Simme, John C. Thompson.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF EAST LIVERPOOL.

.....\$100,000 Surplus and Earnings. 40,000

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

invite Business and Personal Accounts

Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent.

98 WASHINGTON STREET

Save Your Money

By taking stock in The Potters' Building and Savings Company.... Any day or evening this week.

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Most Comfortable

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Fits Eyes Correctly. Fine Watch Repairing
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G. H. REIDEL PLATING WORKS

GOLD, SILVER, NICKELA-d BRONZE ELECTRIC PLATING on all kinds of metal. Replating of Bicycles, Chan-

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OHIO VALLEY

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LISTEN!

You never got a telephone message of more importance than this: That Geo. C. Murphy, the Reliable Clothier, Hatter and Gents' Furnisher, has just received his new fall stock of Hats, such as the celebrated

> Imperial, Duquesne, Flexor, Flextile, Knox, Miller and Dunlop Block.

We are sole agents for the Imperial Hat, and we claim it is the best hat in America. It is warranted to neither fade nor break. Come in and see it.

Our advance styles of Neckwear are now in and we want your opinion. We think it hard to beat.

For good, reliable, stylish garments go to

GEO. C. MURPHY

Bargain One Price

Ciothier, Hatter, Furnisher.

LOVERS

of good Soda Water,

ALVIN H. BULGER,

THE DRUGGIST.

has just begun the manufacture of his

SODA WATER.

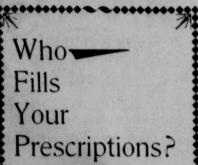
Cold and Delicious, Clean and Pure.

Stop in and quench your

thirst with a glass of it, and see if it is not superior



For sale by J. R. WARNER & CO., East Liverpool, Ohio.



That question you should think about. They are safe in our

hands.

Why? Because this is the only store on Sixth street that employs a registered and g aduated drug clerk, as required by law.

You Run No Risk at Will Reed's. PERSONAL MENTION.

-S. J. Faulk is a Hammondsville visitor today.

-Miss Edna Green is visiting relatives in New Cumberland. -Miss Nettie Moore, of Philadelphia,

is the guest of H. Lyon. -D. C. Thomas is in Beaver Falls on

business this afternoon. -Miss Etta Horwell went to Oakmont today to visit friends.

-Robert Burford left for the east this morning on a business trip.

-Mrs. Shannon has returned after a vacation spent in Mahoning county.

-W. J. Miller and wife, of Toronto, are the guests of F. E. Oyster, Sixth

-T. L. Potts left yesterday evening on a western trip in the interest of the Union pottery.

-Misses Annie and Alice Hurst, of Wooster, are visiting at the home of G. B. Pope, Thompson place.

-Mrs. George Brock went to Canal Dover this morning to visit her father, Dr. E. C. Lewis, of that place.

-Miss Low McArthur, of Thorold, Ont., is spending a few weeks with Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Brownfield, Minerva

-Mrs. Otis G. Fisher, of Cleveland, returned home last evening, after visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Moore, of Thompson avenue.

-Mrs. Moses Callear left for her home in Trenton today, after visiting relatives here. Her mother, Mrs. L. C. Brooker accompanied her to Pittsburg.

-Miss Anna Davidson, operator at the telephone exchange, returned home this morning after a visit with friends in Portland, Ind., Canton and Alliance

-Mrs. J. J. McCormick, wife of the traveling freight agent of the Cleveland and Pittsburg division, returned to her home in Bellaire last evening, after a brief visit with friends in this city.

Beaver Falls Excursion.

On Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 9 and 10, the Pennsylvania company will sell excursion tickets to Beaver Falls account the street fair and industrial parade at single fare for round trip from Pittsburg, Transfer, Beloit, Warren, East Liverpool and intermediate ticket stations on the Pennsylvania lines Tickets will not be sold at less rate than 25 cents and will be good returning until Sept. 11. For rates, time of trains and details apply to Pennsylvania line ticket

A Preliminary Meeting.

There was a large attendance the meeting held last evening by the colored voters of the city for the purpose of forming a marching club. The matter was discussed and many suggestions made but no action taken. Another meeting will take place Monday evening when the new organization will be perfected.

When You Take Your Vacation

The most necessary article to have with you (after your pocketbook) is a bottle of Foley's Colic and Diarrhoea cure. It s an absolute prevention or cure of all AT BULGER'S derangements of the bowels caused by a change of water. You are likely to

For sale at Bulger's and Reed's drug

Traffic Is Light.

Passenger traffic on the Cleveland and Pittsburg is again becoming light. The conductor of the west bound train remarked last night to a reporter that the train had less passengers on board, when it left the Union station in Pittsburg, than at any time since he first became an employe of the Pennsylvania com-

Hot Weather Rules.

In warm weather bowel complaints frequently result from over eating or over drinking. Foley's Colic and guaranteed.

For sale at Bulger's and Reed's drug

Elected a Delegate.

A congregational meeting was held in evening, and the resignation of Miss Lucy Moore, as a delegate to the Connellsville conference, was received. William Curfman was chosen instead. Mr. Curfman and U. G. King will leave for Connellsville next Wednesday.

You Can Depend on It That Foley's Colic and Diarrhoea cure is an instant relief for colic, summer complaint, cholera morbus, diarrhoea, bloody flux, chronic diarrhoea, cholera infantum bilious colic, painters' colic and all bowel ished oak frame with fine plush upcomplaints. Twenty-five and 50 cents. holstering. Good as new and will be

Will Announce Tomorrow.

and son for \$55.62 was heard by Squire Sept. 10. See advertisement Manley this morning, and decision was elsewhere in these columns. withheld until tomorrow.

You ought to know that when suffering from any kidney trouble that a safe, city Monday for the purpose of spending sure remedy is Foley's Kidney cure. two weeks camping at Echo Dell. Guaranteed or money refunded.

For sale at Bulger's and Reed's arug



A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest all in leavening strength.—Latest United attes Government Food Report. KOYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York.

ENGLISH GUNS TRAINED.

They May Bombard the Zanzibar Pre tender's Palace Today.

ZANZIBAR, Aug. 27.-Admiral Rawhas received cable instructions from the British government and a message has also been received here by the British consul from the foreign office. As a result the admiral and the consul held another conference, at the end of which an ultimatum was sent to Said Khahd.

sent to Said Khalid.

He was ordered to haul down his flag and surrender with his forces no later than 9 o'clock this morning. If he fails to do so the palace will be promptly bombarded by the British warships. All British subjects embarked on board the warships here by 8 o'clock this

Khalid took possession of the palace immediately after the announcement of of the death of Sultan Hamed Din Thwain Bin Said and praclaimed himself sultan. He has barricaded himself in the palace with 700 armed Askaris, following the palace with 100 armed Askaris, following the example of his father, who took the same steps, but was overawed by a British force, which established the late sultan instead.

East Liverpool Extends a Hearty Welcome—Our Citizens Show

CAN BRING DAMAGE SUITS. Petition For Injunction Denied the

CLEVELAND, Aug. 27 .- Judge Stine, in common pleas court, denied the petition of the striking Brown Hoisting company's employes for an injunction to compel the company to reinstate the

The court decides that the strikers have an adequate remedy at law in an action for damages for breach of contract. The court also denies the mandatory order to compel the Brown company to take its men back on the ground that the contract is too indefinite.

Italy and Brazil in Trouble.

Washington, Aug. 27.—The recent political conflicts in San Paulo, Brazil, between the Italians and the Brazilians as a result of which there are rumors that the Italian legation to Brazil will be withdrawn may have had some con-nection, it is believed here, with the claims which the Italian government has against Brazil for damages inflicted on its subjects during the late civil war in that country.

A Warning to Officeholders.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.-The civ service commission has issued an order to federal officeholders warning all employes against seeking or making contributions for campaign purposes. The order is sweeping in its character and effects all branches of the government service. Violators of the law will be prosecuted.

A Good Picture.

George Carey has sent several pictures of the Syracuse baseball team to friends here. The likeness of our Toadix is a

good one. The Barnesville team defeated Sisters ville yesterday by a score of 18 to 1, and secured 21 hits off Albright's delivery.

Excursions to Steubenville. September 2, 3, and 4, low round trip tickets will be sold to Steubenville from Carnegie, New Cumberland, Short Creek, Portland, East Liverpool, Cadiz, and intermediate ticket stations on Pennsylvania lines for the races; return coupons valid Sept. 5, inclusive.

Clerks Will Take Part.

The Clerks' union will meet tomorrow These shoes fit to perfection and wear as only the best of leather can. They're shapely, pliant—the most comfortable of footwear. They always manage to let in guaranteed.

over drinking. Foley's Colic and Diarrhoea cure affords perfect protection from all bowel derangements and is guaranteed. itiated, and the election of two new delegates to Trades council will take place.

Going to a Normal.

Director Hertel, of the Turners, will leave the first of next week to enter the the Methodist Protestant church last North American Gymnasium Normal school of Milwaukee for the purpose of fitting himself for an instructor in calesthenics.

Warned West Enders,

Officer Whan caught several boys jumping on and off delivery wagons in the West End yesterday afternoon, and he warned them not to be guilty of the practice again under pain of arrest.

A handsome tete-a-tete. Highly pol-For sale at Bulger's and Reed's drug sold at a bargain. Apply at this of-

The Potters' Building and The case of the Emory Carriage & Savings company will pay its Wagon company against John Rinehart regular 3 1-2 per cent semi-and son for \$55.62 was heard by Scuirc annual dividend on and after

A party of 10 people will leave the

WANTED-ROOMERS FOR PLEASANT Chrom on Fifth street, near Diamond. Pit Inquire at 137 Sixth street, or 195 Fifth street.



system grows slug-r, the stomach is out gish; the appetite is poor, the stomach is out of order; the bowels are constipated, you have headaches and dizzy spells. It's imhave headaches and dizzy spells. It's impossible for you to take as much out-of-door exercise in the daylight as you need. The best help you can have in the circumstances is a simple laxative medicine like Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They will, as nearly as any medicine can, supply the want of free exercise which is lacking in all in-door's work. They cure dyspepsia, biliousness and constipation in a pleasant, gradual, natural way. There is no griping or weakening effect with the "Pleasant Pellets;" they act surely but gently; they promote liver action, and give tone and strength to the stomach and intestines to do their own work. When you become regular the "Pellets" can be stopped. You don't have to take them forever. The cure is permanent.

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The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, By R. V. Pierce, M. D., Chief Consulting Physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, a book of 1008 large pages, over 300 illustrations, some of them in colors, bound in strong paper covers will be sent to any one sending 21 cents in one-cent stamps to cover cost of mailing only. Over 680,000 copies of this complete family Doctor Book already sold in cloth binding at regular price of \$1.50.

THE GLAD HAND.

Welcome-Our Citizens Show Appreciation in Public Utterances.

Lack of appreciation is not a failing of our citizens, and the advent of the same display of enthusiasm that has spread all over the Union. Coming like a ray of sunshine to every household, raising burdens that many backs have borne for years, is enough to awaken the public to praise the like of which has never before been heard in this locality. From every ward, from every stree come the same report. Failure is an un-k lown quantity as far as the "little con-queror" is concerned, and success follows every footstep. Right here at home the triumphs have been many and

home the triumphs have been many and have set our people talking about the wondrous workings. The following case in point should interest every reader, and it is only one among thousands:

Mr. W. F. Cochran, of Mulberry street, East End, says: "At intervals for thirty years I have had serious kidney and bladder trouble. I have suffered with all the various symptoms in their worst form. The agony I have gone worst form. The agony I have gone through can hardly be described. Many nights I have rolled from one side to the other trying to find an easy position for my back. I could not move without my back. I could not move without having sharp twinges of pain and I was also troubled with a urinary difficulty, the secretions being very irregular and at times distressing. I have been run down that I could hardly help myself. Doctors have treated me and I bave taken a power of stuff. I had given up all hope of being cured, having suffered so long and not finding anything that would give me relief more than a few so long and not finding anything that would give me relief more than a few days. When I saw Doan's Kidney Pills advertised as a never failing remedy, I got a box at the W. and W. Pharmacy. After taking half of it I could see some improvement. I continued to improve from that time on. Doan's Kidney Pills have done me more good than anything I have yet taken and I am quite free in expressing my opinion of them by saying that they are a good remedy for all kidney and bladder trouble."

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Generally fair, probably preceded by local showers; cooler; westerly winds

YESTERDAY'S LEAGUE GAMES.

ı	At Boston- R H E
ı	Boston3 0 0 0 4 0 0 0 0-711 1
	Chicago3 0 0 1 2 0 4 0 1-11 9 2
۱	Batteries-Bergen and Sullivan; Anson and
	Friend. Umpire-Lynch. Attendance, 4,000.
I	At Brooklyn- R H E
۱	Brooklyn0 1 2 0 2 0 0 4 9 11 3
ı	Louisville1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 5 2
I	Batteries-Burrell and Harper; Miller and
	Hill. Umpires—Stein and Ounningham. Attendance, 2,5°9.
ı	Second game- R H E
ı	Brooklyn1 0 3 0 0 3 1 2 10 16 2
ı	Louisville 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0-2 5 2
ı	Batteries-Rurrell and Daub; Dexter and
ı	Herman. Umpire-Hurst.
	At Washington- R H E
п	W 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 .

Batteries-Farrell and German; Sugden and Hastings. Umpire-Lally. Attendance, 2,133

Batteries-Zearfoss and W. H. Clark; McFarland and Donahue. Umpire-Emslie. At tendance, 2,100. At Philadelphia-Philadelphia. .0 1 1 3 0 4 1 0 0-10 14 Cleveland 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 -1 6 Batteries—Boyle and Taylor; Zimmer, Wilson and McAllister. Umpires—Henderson and Campbell. Attendance, 2,785.

At Baltimore-Batteries—Clarke and Hemming; Peitz, J. Foremen and Frank Foreman. Umpire— Sheridan. Attendance, 4,405.

Games Scheduled Today.

Cleveland at Philadelphia; Cincinnati at Baltimore; Pittsburg at Washington; Louis-ville at Brooklyn; Chicago at Boston and St. Louis at New York.

Standing of the Clubs

W L Pe
Baltimore .71 33 .683 Brooklyn ..49 55 .471
Cincinnati .69 36 .657 Phila... .49 56 .467
Cleveland .64 39 .622 New York .49 57 .461
Chicago ..62 46 .574 Wash40 63 .883
Pittsburg .58 46 .558 St. Louis ..33 71 .317
Boston57 48 .548 Louisville ... 78

Ohio Democrats and Populists Met at Springfield.

Democratic state convention selected presidential electors and resolved to support the platform adopted at the Chicago convention and commended Bryan and Sewall to the people of the

The Populists Given the Two Vacan Places on the Democratic Ticket. Electors Divided-Gold Democrats Will Now Have a State Ticket.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Aug. 27.-The Pop-

ulist state convention adopted the rethe Democrats providing for five Populist electors on the Democratic ticket and also Populist nominees for supreme judge and food commissioner on the Democratic state ticket.

A resolution endorsing Bryan and Watson and fusion was also adopted. A Columbus special says: The Na tional Democratic party of Ohio, which

is opposed to Bryan and the Chicago platform, is meeting in mass conven tion in this city today. John T. Clark, of Youngstown, is the temporary chairman. Hon. Joseph H. Outhwaite called the convention to order at noon, and after a temporary organization and the appointment of committees a recess was taken until 2 oclock.

A full electoral ticket will be nominated by the convention and delegates to the national convention at Indianapolis selected. It is proposed, owing to the fusion of the Democrats and Populists effected at Springfield, to nominate a state ticket also

BLACK THE NOMINEE.

New York Republicans Named Him for Governor.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Congressman Frank S. Black, of Troy, was nominated for governor by the Republican state convention on the fourth ballot of the convention.

Timothy L. Woodruff, of Brooklyn, was nominated for lieutenont governor

on the first ballot. The secretary was directed to cast the vote of the convention for Irving C. Vann, of Syracuse, for associate judge

of the court of appeals.

Mr. Platt refused to interfere in behalf of any candidate for governor.

Mr. Heard, of Herkimer, answered Warner Miller's speech of the evening before. He denied that there had been any fraud at the primaries. Balloting for governor was then resumed.

WOODMANSEE ELECTED. He Is the New President of the Repub

lican League. MILWAUKEE, Aug. 27 .- D. D. Wood mansee, of Ohio, was elected president of the National League of Republican Clubs. Detroit was chosen for the next meeting place. M. J. Dowling was re-elected secretary. The delegates left to call on Major McKinley at Canton.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 27.—Secretary of State Brown says that he will refue to place upon the ticket the names of the fusion Democratic-Populist presidential electors on the ground that the election law of California requires the names of the electors to be arranged alphabetically in groups under their party designation.

Rhode Island Gold Democrats.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 27.—The convention of the gold standard Democrats of Rhode Island adopted resolu-tions repudiating the Chicago conven-tion. A tariff for revenue only is ad-vocated. Delegates were elected to the Indianapolis convention.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 27.—The gold Democrats named delegates to Indian-apolis. A resolution was adopted

recommending to the Indianapolis convention the name of General Edward S. Bragg of Wisconsin for the presi-

> Endorsed Bryan and Sewall. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 27 .- The

Michigan Gold Democrats:

LANSING, MICH., Aug. 27. — The Democratic gold standard state convention here nominated a full state ticket

Iowa Gold Democrats.

Democratic convention completed its work here by placing in the field elec-tors and selecting delegates to the Indianapolis convention. Fesion In Michigan. BAY CITY, Aug. 27.—The Populists, Democrats and Silver men have nomi-

nated Charles R. Sligh, silver Republican, for governor and divided up the Lind Nominated For Governor. MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 27.—The Populist

party of Minnesota met in state conven-tion and nominated John Lind for governor. Will Have a State Ticket.

St. Louis, Aug. 27.—The gold Democrats will nominate a full state ticket. Delegates were selected to Indianapolis.

CZAR GOES TO VIENNA.

He and the Czarina, With a Large Reti-nue, Leave Peterhof. St. Petersburg, Aug. 27 .- The Czar and Czarina has left Peterhof on their

way to their visit to Vienna. Their majesties took a railway train via Warsaw. They were accompanied by Prince Lobanhoff-Rostovsky, Rus sian minister of foreign affairs; Genera Count Vorontzoff-Daschkoff, chief of the ministry of the imperial house and imperial Domains; Princess Galatsin, and a full suite of aides-de-camp and court attendants. The usual precautions of guarding the railway were of

Successful Trip to Cub t.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27 .- According to two telegrams received in this city the steamer Laurada which sailed from this port for Cuba on August 6th landed one of the most formidable filibustering expeditions yet shipped to Cuba. The cargo of the filibustering craft consisted of 53,600 pounds of dyna-mite, in six-inch sticks; eleven field guns, four cannon and seven gatlings, quantity of ammunition and nearly 200

Senator Gordon Will Retire.

Washington, Aug. 27.—General J. B. Gordon, Uniter States senator from Georgia, when seen just before his departure for Saratoga, where he is to lecture before the United States Sum-mer Schools, said he would absolutely retire from political life at the end of his present term and continue his work of trying to reunite the north and south.

Vencedor and won the international race. The Canada won by 26 seconds Big Failure in New York. New York, Aug. 27.—The drygoods firm of Hilton, Hughes & Co., (once A. T. Stewart & Co.,) have made an assignment to G. H. Wright. Figures not yet obtainable. The failure was due to stringency in the recovery worker.

THE OHIO VALLEY GAS CO.

Toledo, Aug. 27. — The Canadian yacht Canada defeated the challenger

due to stringency in the money market.

Paul J. Sorg Renominated. Hamilton, O., Aug. 27.—Paul J. Sorg, congressman from the Third district, has been renominated by the Demo-

GREAT

Enterprise. Accuracy. Reliability.

That's what marks our of presidential electors, and elected a full set of delegates to the Indianapolis business. You can't afford to have your prescriptions DES MOINES, Aug. 27.—The National filled with cheap drugs and substitutes. The best costs no more and always do the work right. If you

> COME TO US with your prescriptions.

Graduate in Pharmacy,

DR. E. C. WEST'S MERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT

THE ORIGINAL, ALL OTHERS IMITATIONS, THE ORIGINAL, ALL OTHERS IMITATIONS, Is cold under positive Written Guarantee, by authorized agents only, to cure Weak Memory, Dizzinoss, Wakefulness, Fits, Hysteria, Quickness, Night Losses, Evil Dreams, Lack of Confider on Nervousness, Lassitude, all Drains, Youthful Errors, or Excessive Use of Tobacco, Opium, or Liquor, which leads to Misery, Consumption, Insanity and Death. At store or by mail, \$1 a box; six for \$5; with written guarantee to cure or refund money. Sample package, containing five days treatment, with full instructions, 25 cents. One sample only sold to each person. At store or by mail.

For Impotency, Loss of Power, Lost Manhood, Sterility or Barrenness, \$1 a box; six for \$5, with written guarantee to cure in 30 days. At store For sale by Will Reed, East Liverpool, O.

NOTICE TO

All domestic consumers connected with the Ohio Valley Gas company's lines are hereby notified that after Oct. 1, 1896, gas will be supplied only through time allowance, owing to the American boat being unable to discern the stake boat and losing time.

The office of this course. consumers' expense upon application at the office of this company. The price per thousand cubic feet by meter will be

DR. W. J. TAYLOR,

Physician and Surgeon. Corner Sixth and East Market streets, over Larkin's Drug Store, Hours, 8 to 10 a.m.; 1240 2 and 6 to 8 v. m.



OUR GREAT

At New York—New York—New York—1 5 0 0 4 0 1 4 1 1 1 4 2 6 has been a great thing for the people. There are only THREE DAYS MORE. These will be devoted to

CENTER TABLES.

Can-you use a 75 cent Table at 60 cents? Can you use a \$1.00 Table at 75 cents? Can you use a \$2.00 Table at \$1.35? Can you use a \$3.50 Table at \$2.25? Can you use any kind of a Center Table at a cut price? If you can, come to this REDUCTION SALE at

HARD'S.

CHARACTERISTICS.

are wise you will

We guarantee to give you satisfaction.

CLARENCE G. ANDERSON.





You never got a telephone message of more importance than this: That Geo. C. Murphy, the Reliable Clothier, Hatter and Gents' Furnisher, has just received his new fall stock of Hats, such as the celebrated

> Imperial, Duquesne, Flexor, Flextile, Knox, Miller and Dunlop Block.

We are sole agents for the Imperial Hat, and we claim it is the best hat in America. It is warranted to neither fade nor break. Come in and see it.

Our advance styles of Neckwear are now in and we want We think it your opinion. hard to beat.

For good, reliable, stylish garments go to

GEO. C. MURPHY Bargain One Price

Ciothier, Hatter, Furnisher.

LOVERS

ALVIN H. BULGER,

THE DRUGGIST.

has just begun the manufacture of his

SODA WATER.

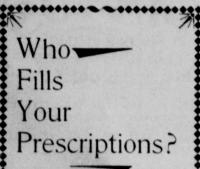
Cold and Delicious. Clean and Pure.

Stop in and quench your thirst with a glass of it, and see if it is not superior to any you have tried.



These shoes fit to perfection and wear as only the best of leather can. They're shapely, pliant—the most comfortable of footwear. They always manage to let in air and keep out water.

For sale by J. R. WARNER & CO., East Liverpool, Ohio.



That question you should think about. They are safe in our hands

Why? Because this is the only store on Sixth street that employs a registered and g aduated drug clerk, as required by law.

You Run No Risk at Will Reed's. PERSONAL MENTION.

-S. J. Faulk is a Hammondsville vis-

-Miss Edna Green is visiting relatives in New Cumberland. -Miss Nettie Moore, of Philadelphia,

is the guest of H. Lyon. -D. C. Thomas is in Beaver Falls on business this afternoon.

-Miss Etta Horwell went to Oak mont today to visit friends.

-Robert Burford left for the east this morning on a business trip.

-Mrs. Shannon has returned after a vacation spent in Mahoning county. -W. J. Miller and wife, of Toronto,

are the guests of F. E. Oyster, Sixth -T. L. Potts left yesterday evening

on a western trip in the interest of the -Misses Annie and Alice Hurst, of

Wooster, are visiting at the home of G. B. Pope, Thompson place. -Mrs. George Brock went to Canal

Dover this morning to visit her father, Dr. E. C. Lewis, of that place. -Miss Low McArthur, of Thorold, Ont., is spending a few weeks with Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Brownfield, Minerva

-Mrs. Otis G. Fisher, of Cleveland, returned home last evening, after visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Moore, of Thompson avenue

-Mrs. Moses Callear left for her home in Trenton today, after visiting relatives here. Her mother, Mrs. L. C. Brooke accompanied her to Pittsburg.

-Miss Anna Davidson, operator at the telephone exchange, returned home this morning after a visit with friends in Portland, Ind., Canton and Alliance.

-Mrs. J. J. McCormick, wife of the traveling freight agent of the Cleveland and Pittsburg division, returned to her home in Bellaire last evening, after a brief visit with friends in this city.

Beaver Falls Excursion

On Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 9 and 10, the Pennsylvania company will sell excursion tickets to Beaver Falls account the street fair and industrial parade at single fare for round trip from Pittsburg, Transfer, Beloit, Warren, East Liverpool and intermediate ticket stations on the Pennsylvania lines. Tickets will not be sold at less rate than 25 cents and will be good returning until Sept. 11. For rates, time of trains and of good Soda Water, Sept. 11. For rates, time of trains and details apply to Pennsylvania line ticket

A Preliminary Meeting.

There was a large attendance at the meeting held last evening by the colored voters of the city for the purpose of forming a marching club. The matter was discussed and many suggestions made but no action taken. Another meeting will take place Monday evening when the new organization will be perfected.

When You Take Your Vacation

The most necessary article to have with you (after your pocketbook) is a bottle of Foley's Colic and Diarrhoea cure. It is an absolute prevention or cure of all ... BULGER'S derangements of the bowels caused by a need it.

Traffic Is Light.

Passenger traffic on the Cleveland and Pittsburg is again becoming light. The conductor of the west bound train re marked last night to a reporter that the than at any time since he first became Creek, Portland, East Liverpool, Cadiz,

Hot Weather Rules.

In warm weather bowel complaints frequently result from over eating or Diarrhoea cure affords perfect protection from all bowel derangements and is tion. Several new members will be inguaranteed.

For sale at Bulger's and Reed's drug

Elected a Delegate.

A congregational meeting was held in the Methodist Protestant church last North American Gymnasium Normal evening, and the resignation of Miss school of Milwaukee for the purpose of Lucy Moore, as a delegate to the Con- fitting himself for an instructor in calesnellsville conference, was received. William Curfman was chosen instead Mr. Curfman and U. G. King will leave for Connellsville next Wednesday.

You Can Depend on It

That Foley's Colic and Diarrhoea cure is an instant relief for colic, summer complaint, cholera morbus, diarrhoea, bloody flux, chronic diarrhoea, cholera infantum complaints. Twenty-five and 50 cents. For sale at Bulger's and Reed's drug

Will Announce Tomorrow.

The case of the Emory Carriage & Savings company will pay its Wagon company against John Rinehart and son for \$55.62 was heard by Squire Manley this morning, and decision was elsewhere in these columns. * withheld until tomorrow

You ought to know that when suffer- A party of 10 people will leave the ing from any kidney trouble that a safe, city Monday for the purpose of spending sure remedy is Foley's Kidney cure.

Guaranteed or money refunded For sale at Bulger's and Reed's arug



A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—Latest United States Government Food Report. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., New York.

ENGLISH GUNS TRAINED.

They May Bombard the Zanzibar Pre tender's Palace Today.

ZANZIBAR, Aug. 27.-Admiral Rawhas received cable instructions from the British government and a message has also been received here by the British consul from the foreign office. As a result the admiral and the consul held another conference, at the end of which an ultimatum was sent to Said Khahd.

He was ordered to haul down his flag he was ordered to had down his hag and surrender with his forces no later than 9 o'clock this morning. If he fails to do so the palace will be promptly bombarded by the British warships. All British subjects embarked on board the warships here by 8 o'clock this morning.

Khalid took possession of the palace immediately after the announcement of of the death of Sultan Hamed Din Thwain Bin Said and praclaimed him-self sultan. He has barricaded himself in the palace with 700 armed Askaris following the example of his father, who took the same steps, but was overawed by a British force, which established the late sultan instead.

CAN BRING DAMAGE SUITS.

Petition For Injunction Denied Cleveland Strikers.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 27 .- Judge Stine in common pleas court, denied the petition of the striking Brown Hoisting company's employes for an injunction to compel the company to reinstate the

old men, as agreed.

The court decides that the strikers have an adequate remedy at law in an action for damages for breach of contract. The court also denies the mandatory order to compel the Brown com-pany to take its men back on the ground that the contract is too indefinite

Italy and Brazil in Trouble.

Washington, Aug. 27.—The recent political conflicts in San Paulo, Brazil, between the Italians and the Brazilians as a result of which there are rumors that the Italian legation to Brazil will be withdrawn may have had some connection, it is believed here, with the claims which the Italian government has against Brazil for damages inflicted on its subjects during the late civil war in that country.

A Warning to Officeholders.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.-The civ service commission has issued an order to federal officeholders warning all employes against seeking or making contributions for campaign purposes. The order is sweeping in its character and effects all branches of the government service. Violators of the law will be

A Good Picture. of the Syracuse baseball team to friends For sale at Bulger's and Reed's drug here. The likeness of our Toadix is a

good one. The Barnesville team defeated Sistersville yesterday by a score of 18 to 1, and secured 21 hits off Albright's delivery.

Excursions to Steubenville.

September 2, 3, and 4, low round trip train had less passengers on board, when | tickets will be sold to Steubenville from it left the Union station in Pittsburg, Carnegie, New Cumberland, Short an employe of the Pennsylvania com- and intermediate ticket stations on Pennsylvania lines for the races; return coupons valid Sept. 5, inclusive.

Clerks Will Take Part.

The Clerks' union will meet tomorrow over drinking. Foley's Colic and evening, and make arrangements for participating in the Labor Day celebraitiated, and the election of two new delegates to Trades council will take place.

Going to a Normal.

Director Hertel, of the Turners, will leave the first of next week to enter the thenics.

Warned West Enders,

Officer Whan caught several boys jumping on and off delivery wagons in the West End yesterday afternoon, and he warned them not to be guilty of the practice again under pain of arrest.

At a Bargain.

A handsome tete-a-tete. Highly polbilious colic, painters' colic and all bowel ished oak frame with fine plush upholstering. Good as new and will be sold at a bargain. Apply at this of-

The Potters' Building and

Going Into Camp.

two weeks camping at Echo Dell.

WANTED-ROOMERS FOR PLEASANT room on Fifth street, near Diamond. Inquire at 127 Sixth street, or 195 Fifth street.



N getting up a wedding trousseau, think how many women are tired out: Dressgirls," milliners — all hard-worked and weary over it; to say nothing of the young lady herself. young lady herself. Sitting or standing all day is the hardest kind of work; it gives you no healthy well balanced exercise; part of the body is overworked and the rest of it is under-worked. The

and the rest of it is under-worked. The system grows sluggish; the appetite is poor, the stomach is out of order; the bowels are constipated, you have headaches and dizzy spells. It's impossible for you to take as much out-of-door exercise in the daylight as you need. The best help you can have in the circumstances is a simple laxative medicine like Doctor Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They will, as nearly as any medicine can, supply the want of free exercise which is lacking in all in-door's work. They cure dyspepsia, biliousness and constipation in a pleasant, gradual, natural way. There is no griping or weakening effect with the "Pleasant Pellets;" they act surely but gently; they promote liver action, and give tone and strength to the stomach and intestines to do their own work. When you become regular the "Pellets" can be stopped. You don't have to take them forever. The cure is permanent.

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THE GLAD HAND.

East Liverpool Extends a Hearty Welcome-Our Citizens Show Appreciation in Public Utterances.

Lack of appreciation is not a failing of our citizens, and the advent of the 'lit-tle conqueror' was received with the same display of enthusiasm that has spread all over the Union. Coming like a ray of sunshine to every household, raising burdens that many backs have borne for years, is enough to awaken the public to praise the like of which has never before been heard in this locality. From every ward, from every stree come the same report. Failure is an un k lown quantity as far as the "little con is concerned, and success follows every footstep. Right here at home the triumphs have been many and home the triumphs have been many and have set our people talking about the wondrous workings. The following case in point should interest every reader, and it is only one among thousands:

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Second game-Brooklyn......1 0 3 0 0 3 1 2 -10 16 2
Louisville0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 -2 5 2
Batteries—Burrell and Daub; Dexter and
Herman. Umpire—Hurst.

At Washington—

Washington...0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0—3 8 1

Pittsburg....0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1—4 13 2

Batteries—Farrell and German; Sugden and
Hastings. Umpire—Lally. Attendance, 2,133.

At Philadelphia— R H
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Cleveland 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 6 Batteries—Boyle and Taylor; Zimmer, Wil-son and McAllister. Umpires—Henderson and Campbell. Attendance, 2,785.

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Games Scheduled Today

Cleveland at Philadelphia; Cincinnati at Baltimore; Pittsburg at Washington; Louis-ville at Brooklyn; Chicago at Boston and St. Louis at New York.

Standing of the Clubs. W L Pc

Baltimore 71 33 .683 Brooklyn ..49 55 .471 Cincinnati .69 36 .657 Phlla... .49 56 .467 Cleveland .64 39 .621 New York ..49 57 .461 Chicago ..62 46 .574 Wash40 63 .883 Pittsburg ..58 46 .558 St. Louis33 71 .317 Boston57 48 .543 Louisville ... 88 78

THEY AGREED TO FUSE

Ohio Democrats and Populists Met at Springfield.

JOINT TICKET TO BE PUT OUT.

The Populists Given the Two Vacant Places on the Democratic Ticket. Electors Divided-Gold Democrate Will Now Have a State Ticket

SPRINGFIELD, O., Aug. 27 .- The Populist state convention adopted the report of the conference committee with the Democrats providing for five Populist electors on the Democratic ticket and also Populist nominees for supreme judge and food commissioner on the Democratic state ticket.

A resolution endorsing Bryan and

Watson and fusion was also adopted. A Columbus special says: The National Democratic party of Ohio, which is opposed to Bryan and the Chicago platform, is meeting in mass convention in this city today. John T. Clark, of Youngstown, is the temporary chair-Hon. Joseph H. Outhwaite called the convention to order at noon, and after a temporary organization and the appointment of committees a recess was taken until 2 oclock.

A full electoral ticket will be nominated by the convention and delegates to the national convention at Indianapolis selected. It is proposed, owing to the fusion of the Democrats and Populists effected at Springfield, to nominate a state ticket also.

BLACK THE NOMINEE.

New York Republicans Named Him for Governor.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 27.—Congressman Frank S. Black, of Troy, was nominated for governor by the Republican state convention on the fourth ballot of the convention.

Timothy L. Woodruff, of Brooklyn, was nominated for lieutenont governor on the first ballot. The secretary was directed to cast the vote of the convention for Irving C.

Vann, of Syracuse, for associate judge of the court of appeals.

Mr. Platt refused to interfere in behalf of any candidate for governor.

Mr. Heard, of Herkimer, answered Warner Miller's speech of the evening before. He denied that there had been

any fraud at the primaries. Balloting for governor was then resumed. WOODMANSEE ELECTED.

He Is the New President of the Repub lican League. MILWAUKEE, Aug. 27 .- D. D. Wood mansee, of Ohio, was elected president of the National League of Republican Clubs. Detroit was chosen for the next meeting place. M. J. Dowling was re-elected secretary. The delegates left to call on Major McKinley at Canton.

Trouble for the Fusionists

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 27.—Secretary of State Brown says that he will refus to place upon the ticket the names of the fusion Democratic-Populist presidential electors on the ground that the election law of California requires the names of the electors to be arranged alphabetically in groups under their party designation

Rhode Island Gold Democrats.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 27—The convention of the gold standard Democrats of Rhode Island adopted resolutions repudiating the Chicago convention. A tariff for revenue only is advocated. Delegates were elected to the Indianapolis convention Bragg Recommended For President.

Hamilton, O., Aug. 27.—Paul J. Sorg, congressman from the Third district, has been renominated by the Demo-MILWAUKEE, Aug. 27.—The gold Democrats named delegates to Indianapolis. A resolution was adopted ratio convention.

recommending to the Indianapolis convention the name of General Edward S. Bragg of Wisconsin for the presilential nomination.

Endorsed Bryan and Sewall. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 27.—The Democratic state convention selected presidential electors and resolved to support the platform adopted at the Chicago convention and commended Bryan and Sewall to the people of the

LANSING, MICH., Aug. 27. — The Democratic gold standard state convention here nominated a full state ticket of presidential electors, and elected a full set of delegates to the Indianapolis

Michigan Gold Democrats:

Iowa Gold Democrats. DES MOINES, Aug. 27.—The National Democratic convention completed its work here by placing in the field elec-tors and selecting delegates to the In-

dianapolis convention. Fesion In Michigan.

BAY CITY. Aug. 27.—The Populists, Democrats and Silver men have nomi nated Charles R. Sligh, silver Republican, for governor and divided up the

Lind Nominated For Governor.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 27 .- The Populist party of Minnesota met in state conven-tion and nominated John Lind for

Will Have a State Ticket.

St. Louis, Aug. 27.—The gold Democrats will nominate a full state ticket. Delegates were selected to Indianapolis. CZAR GOES TO VIENNA.

He and the Czarina, With a Large Reti-nue, Leave Peterhof.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 27 .- The Czar and Czarina has left Peterhof on their way to their visit to Vienna. eir majesties took a railway train

via Warsaw. They were accompanied by Prince Lobanhoff-Rostovsky, Rus-sian minister of foreign affairs; General Count Vorontzoff-Daschkoff, chief of the ministry of the imperial house and imperial Domains; Princess Galatsin, and a full suite of aides-de-camp and court attendants. The usual precautions of guarding the railway were of

Successful Trip to Cub .. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27 .- According

to two telegrams received in this city the steamer Laurada which sailed from this port for Cuba on August 6th landed one of the most formidable filibustering expeditions yet shipped to Cuba. The cargo of the filibustering craft consisted of 53,000 pounds of dynamite, in six-inch sticks; eleven field guns, four cannon and seven gatlings, a quantity of ammunition and nearly 200

Washington, Aug. 27.—General J. B. Gordon, Uniter States senator from Georgia, when seen just before his de-parture for Saratoga, whefe he is to lecture before the United States Sum-mer Schools, said he would absolutely retire from political life at the end of his present term and continue his work of trying to reunite the north and south.

Won by an Accident.

Toledo, Aug. 27. — The Canadian eacht Canada defeated the challenger Vencedor and won the international race. The Canada won by 26 seconds time allowance, owing to the American boat being unable to discern the stake boat and losing time.

Big Failure in New York.

New York, Aug. 27.—The drygoods firm of Hilton, Hughes & Co., (once A. T. Stewart & Co.,) have made an assignment to G. H. Wright. Figures not yet obtainable. The failure was

Corner Sixth and East Market str Larkin's Drug Store, Hours, 8 to 10 a 2 and 6 to 8 p. m.





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NOTICE TO

All domestic consumers connected with the Ohio Valley Gas company's lines are hereby notified that after Oct. 1, 1896, gas will be supplied only through meters. Meters will be furnished at the consumers' expense upon application at the office of this company. The price per thousand cubic feet by meter will be twenty-five cents, subject to a discount of twenty per cent, provided bills are paid on or before the 10th of each

month for preceding month's supply. THE OHIO VALLEY GAS CO.

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